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THE GUARDIAN

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Wednesday March 20 1985

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Victorious Iraqis put bodies on show

IRAQI appears to have repulsed the Iranian offensive on the southern front, leaving hundreds of Iranian corpses to be put on show to journalists. *Reporters*, page 11; *Why America's 'tilts' towards Iraq*, page 21.

IRA 'spy' gaoled

A FORMER IRA officer who spied on a neighbour and then helped the IRA to murder him was gaoled for life in Belfast yesterday. *Page 8*.

Profits reverse

EL and Barratt Developments, Britain's biggest housebuilders, reported sharp reverses of 1984 profits yesterday and about 2,000 Servis washing machine workers were laid off by its receivers. *Reporters*, page 24.

Effective refusal

BRITAIN yesterday opposed proposals to make the European Convention of Human Rights more effective. *Page 8*.

Olympic pressure

PRESSURE is growing for Britain to bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. *Page 26*.

EEC reform call

RADICAL reform of the EEC, including curbing the national veto, will be urged in a report to next week's European summit. *Page 10*.

A-test demand

MPS yesterday demanded details of atomic weapons testing programmes in Britain. *Page 6*.

Muslims flee

THOUSANDS of Muslims fled east, Sunday, yesterday under SA, following the Christian massacre. *Page 11*.

Savings blow

AS MANY AS 25 Ohio chartered savings and loans associations may be forced to close in the state's banking crisis. *Page 24*.

Hailsham defeated

BORIS Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, suffered a humiliating defeat in the Lords last night with the rejection of his attempts to curtail the Court of Appeal rights of individuals contesting public decisions. *Back page*.

Football results

CHAMPIONSHIP — First Division: Arsenal 2-1, Tottenham 2-1, Liverpool 2-1, Manchester City 2-1, Manchester United 2-1, Newcastle 2-1, Everton 2-1, Aston Villa 2-1, West Ham 2-1, Queens Park Rangers 2-1. Second Division: Reading 2-1, Luton 2-1, Peterborough 2-1, Shrewsbury 2-1, Notts County 2-1, Lincoln 2-1, Exeter 2-1, Barnet 2-1, Boreham Wood 2-1, Havant 2-1. Third Division: Southend 2-1, Walsley 2-1, Walsall 2-1, Rochdale 2-1, Rotherham 2-1, Grimsby 2-1, Scunthorpe 2-1, Macclesfield 2-1, Stockport 2-1, Chester 2-1. Fourth Division: Gillingham 2-1, Maidstone 2-1, Dover 2-1, Margate 2-1, Ramsgate 2-1, Faversham 2-1, Swanage 2-1, Dorchester 2-1, Bournemouth 2-1, Poole 2-1.

Thursday

John Bailey on Aiden in Love
Micro Guardian on how new technology can give you a pain in the neck
Brenda Polan on London's new fashions
Futures on why sea food makes you sick
And on Friday
David Steel on the Secret State
Michael Billington on Broadway
Food and Drink on Chicken's Lib

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The weather

COLD with sunny intervals. Details back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE: 100p
Australia 25p, Canada 25p, Hong Kong 25p, India 25p, Japan 25p, New Zealand 25p, Singapore 25p, South Africa 25p, Switzerland 25p, Taiwan 25p, Thailand 25p, USA 25p, West Germany 25p, Yugoslavia 25p.

Shake-up for National Insurance but only £750m handout in 'jobs and enterprise' budget

Austere Chancellor gives sterling a further boost

WHAT THE BUDGET WILL COST

By Christopher Huhne, Economics Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson's second budget yesterday attempted to placate both the financial markets and dissenting Tory backbenchers by restating austere public borrowing and money supply targets while concentrating what little he had in hand on measures to cut unemployment.

The immediate reaction of the foreign exchange markets was to mark the pound up further.

In London, where it had risen early in the morning in anticipation of a fiscally orthodox budget aimed principally



Police watch over a pre-budget stroll in St James's Park for Mr Lawson, his wife, Teresa, and their children, Emily, aged 3, and Tom, aged 8. Picture by Martin Argles

at curbing inflation, it closed almost 3 cents higher at \$1.1355.

In New York, it soared at one point to \$1.1635 before falling back to close at \$1.1605.

The Chancellor's job creation measures include a radical restructuring of the system of national insurance contributions which imposes the standard 10.45 per cent employers' rate for the high paid and introduces reduced employers' and employees' graduated rates for the low paid.

Income tax allowances are to rise by just under 10 per cent against the 4.5 per cent required to keep pace with price rises in the year to last December.

This will take an additional 400,000 people out of the tax net. The hope is that it will create more jobs.

Direct employment measures include an expansion of the Community Programme for 300,000 people.

Scheme to provide places for a second year for all 16-year-olds and a recognised qualification at the end of the training.

What Mr Lawson called a "budget for jobs and enterprise" involved a net handout of only £750 million only half of the figure advertised by the treasury last November and a quarter of the amount mooted before the January sterling crisis and the subsequent 2.5 per cent devaluation.

The budget also includes a 10 per cent increase in the rate of public sector borrowing requirement from 1985-86 to 1986-87.

Public sector borrowing requirement from 1985-86 to 1986-87 will be £10.4 billion, down from £11.5 billion in 1984-85.

Mr Lawson said that the package, along with spending cuts, was "moderately restrictive compared with last year's."

This led to a 10 per cent increase in the rate of public sector borrowing requirement from 1985-86 to 1986-87.

Income tax cuts worth £730 million with a fall in the national insurance take of £160 million in 1985-86 were offset by other rises in taxation.

The Chancellor said that the package, along with spending cuts, was "moderately restrictive compared with last year's."

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This marks the end of radical Thatcherism



Peter Jenkins

THE only surprise yesterday was that the Chancellor failed to spring one. The political message of the budget was that the conservatives in the Government have prevailed over the radicals.

Within the split personality of Mr Nigel Lawson himself, his respect for sound money prevailed over his gambler's instincts. He played it safe all round this year's safe towards the City with his monetary and financial targets, safe towards his own party by eschewing the con-

troversial tax reforms which could have yielded him some real money for an assault on unemployment.

His second budget marks the end of radical Thatcherism but not yet the beginning of an alternative strategy capable of substantially reducing unemployment.

It was a monetarist budget without the dynamic supply side measures which no doubt the Chancellor himself would have liked to have included. Now the radical moment has passed, for next year's budget will leave only

an 18-month run-up to an election in the autumn of 1987.

Mr Lawson's own frustration showed through his speech the brevity of which was a further indication of its paucity.

He blamed the miners for blowing him off course and severely reducing his ability to reduce personal taxation. When back in November he had hinted at tax cuts of £1.5 billion he may now think he hoped he might double that amount on budget day: yesterday he felt obliged to halve it.

Treasury blunders on council spending

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The Treasury has unwittingly undermined the Department of the Environment's attempt to control local authority spending by presenting a £1.3 billion council "overspend" as already been allowed for in the coming year.

Civil servants at the department were adamant last night that no relaxation of the drive to reduce council budgets was implied; but local authority leaders were relishing the prospect of an excuse for spending more.

The inter-departmental confusion has arisen because the accounts had little or no knowledge of what they were accounting for.

The financial statement, published with the budget, provides an unprecedented £1.3 billion "unallocated reserve" for the councils over and above the sums they were told

they could spend in last January's public expenditure white paper.

This is part of the £5 billion extra contingency reserve which the Chancellor created in yesterday's budget.

To ensure that rival spending departments did not rush in to claim this spending power for their own programmes, the Treasury has allocated the £5 billion pro rata across each spending sector.

While this may suit Whitehall departments, it will create considerable confusion in the local authority sector.

Instead of being allowed to spend £39.5 billion, the accounts now make it look as if the Treasury is prepared for the councils to spend £41.1 billion.

The figures cover both current spending on jobs and services, and capital spending on new construction projects.

The department insisted that the figures provided no indication of government expectations about the likely level of council overspending.

Paying the price of Scargill

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson yesterday presented what amounted to Mr Arthur Scargill's Budget. The Chancellor conceded that he had been "boxed in" by the massive cost of the 12-month pit strike, and had thus been unable to fulfil the expectations of massive tax cuts which he himself had created.

In sheer cash terms, the cost of the strike, which Mr Lawson once described as a "good investment for Britain," turned out to be £24 billion — £24 billion in extra expenditure and £250 million in lost tax revenue.

But, for Mr Lawson's tax-cutting programme, the price may eventually turn out to be even higher. His second Budget had been billed as a "make or break" measure, both for him and for the Government. In those terms, it was clear that Tory MPs were profoundly underwhelmed.

That is not to say that they were angry, or even vocally critical. Many of them were deeply relieved that there had indeed been some tax cuts.



"Well, personally I would like to have seen the Chancellor put VAT on stopping people in the street and asking silly questions."

and that they had not been accompanied by an attack on pension funds or lump sum pension payments.

In the House, Mr Lawson doggedly stuck to his claim that his was a "budget for enterprise and jobs."

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, preferred to describe it as a "stalemate budget" in which the Chancellor was giving with one hand and taking with the other. He accused Mr Lawson of turning his back on the four million unemployed, and millions more of the very poor.

Looking squarely at the ranks of the Tory wets ranged along the front bench below the gangway, Mr Kinnock argued that the very least the Chancellor could have done would have been to provide £24 billion in public investment. He had not done so, yet he had been prepared to find £24 billion to fight the miners.

However, Mr Lawson was able to point last night to increased expenditure planning totals for the coming three financial years, amounting to some £2 billion each year.

He said at a press conference that these increases represented a "prudent, cautious and fully realistic set of figures on public expenditure."

Turn to back page, col. 7

Who gains from tax changes

INCOME, excluding pension contributions			SINGLE PERSON'S monthly tax			MARRIED PERSON'S or Single Parent's monthly tax			NATIONAL INSURANCE contracted in			NATIONAL INSURANCE contracted out		
Each month	Each year	present tax	new tax	£ gain	present tax	new tax	£ gain	present tax	new tax	loss	present tax	new tax	loss	present tax
£300	£3,600	33.88	34.88	5.00	11.13	3.63	7.50	27.00	27.00*	nil	23.70	23.86*	15p	23.70
£500	£6,000	59.38	59.88	5.00	21.13	6.63	7.50	45.00	45.00	nil	37.42	37.58	14p	37.42
£1,000	£12,000	118.88	119.88	5.00	42.13	13.13	7.50	90.00	90.00	nil	71.67	71.81	14p	71.67
£1,500	£18,000	178.38	179.38	5.00	63.13	18.63	7.50	135.00	135.35	5.85	107.38	107.57	4.59	107.38
£2,000	£24,000	237.88	238.88	5.00	84.13	24.13	7.50	180.00	180.35	5.85	142.63	142.87	4.59	142.63
£2,500	£30,000	297.38	298.38	5.00	105.13	29.63	7.50	225.00	225.35	5.85	177.88	178.07	4.59	177.88
£3,000	£36,000	356.88	357.88	5.00	126.13	35.13	7.50	270.00	270.35	5.85	213.13	213.37	4.59	213.13
£4,000	£48,000	476.38	477.38	5.00	166.13	45.63	7.50	360.00	360.35	5.85	283.38	283.67	4.59	283.38

* these National Insurance contributions will fall by £6 a month after October 1.

Jobs and training

A COMPLEX PACKAGE extends the Youth Training Scheme from next year to provide two years of training for 16-year-olds and one year for all 17-year-olds (so long as employers help with the cost); expands the community programme for older unemployed from 130,000 to 230,000; and adds a special £40 million programme to provide additional hitech and engineering opportunities in education. The total cost, estimated at £1 billion, was said to work out at only £75 million a year after allowing for benefit saving.

NI cut for low paid

CONTRIBUTIONS to be cut for low paid workers, and their employers from October to stimulate employment. The cost of saving £3 a week each for employer and employee will be balanced by ending the upper wage limit on contributions.

Employment protection reduced

THE QUALIFYING period for unfair dismissal is increased from one to two years, and a consultation document soon on the 26 Wages Councils will probably lead to their abolition. They "destroy jobs," Mr Lawson claimed.

Tax thresholds raised

BASIC personal tax allowances up by about 5 per cent for the low paid with high-rate bands raised in line with inflation. Self-employed to pay no tax on half their national insurance. No tax on pension lump sums. Company car taxes increased by 10 per cent and profit sharing limits eased. Promise of income tax reforms, with green paper this year.

Cigarettes and drinks go up

CIGARETTES will cost 6p more a packet, nearly twice the rate of inflation, but pipe tobacco and cigars will not be increased. Beer will cost 1p or 2p a pint more, according to strength; cider, 1p; table wine will be up 6p a bottle; sherry and port about 10p; and spirits only 10p a bottle, because of difficulties facing Scotch whisky producers. The increases will bring in £180 million in a full year.

Dearer motoring

ROAD TAX for cars and light vans is up £10 to £100 a year and petrol goes up 4.1p to over £2 a gallon in most parts of the country. Heavy vehicles get 3.5p on diesel fuel and reorganised road tax which means some lorries will pay twice as much while most escape any increase.

VAT extended

FEARS about taxing children's shoes and books allayed, but newspaper and magazine advertisements get a £50 million additional burden. Credit card companies also included in VAT which could put up costs to holders. Registration threshold for inclusion in VAT raised £800 to £19,500. No VAT on gifts of computers for medical use. A purge on late payers of VAT is expected to produce a once-and-for-all gain of £600 million by 1989.

Development land tax ended

DEVELOPMENT LAND tax is abolished immediately. Stamp duty will be cut back on several types of transactions and capital gains tax is simplified.

Miners blamed in £3.5bn 'bill'

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE would be £3.5 billion more than expected, Mr Lawson said. He blamed more than two thirds of this on the coal strike but he acknowledged that the weakness of the pound had also had an effect.

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Funds 'limited' for increasing allowances

INCOME TAX

By Margaret Dibben
Money Editor

THE CHANCELLOR claimed to be making "substantial" increases in most of the income tax allowances, going well beyond complying with the law and matching inflation.

His generosity was not so wide as it might have been and several times he blamed the "limited resources at my disposal" for holding back. The immediate reaction from charities was to attack the omissions.

The Low Pay Unit said that fewer than one in 20 will be taken out of the poverty trap. They compared the saving to a Cabinet minister on £20,000 a year, who would gain £8.87 a week, with the £1.73 to the low-paid.

The Child Poverty Action Group condemned the "willful neglect of children" and Age Concern said that the elderly were being discriminated against.

For basic rate taxpayers, the majority of the population, the new allowances will be worth £1.73 a week to a married couple and £1.15 for a single person.

The Chancellor has added £300 to the married man's allowance, making it 9.5 per cent higher at £3,455. Single people will get another £300 a year, an increase of 10 per cent to £2,305. Both these figures are twice the amount Mr Lawson need have added.

The age allowance has fared a little better this year than last, when the Chancellor added only the legal minimum.

This time he has given the elderly the same in cash terms as other taxpayers. The single age allowance goes up by 8 per cent, or £200, to £2,600 and the married age allowance by 7.6 per cent, or £300, to £2,355.

The point at which pensioners begin to lose benefit from the age allowance rises from £8,100 to £8,800, when

they will lose the same £2 for every £2 of earnings. Thus the advantage of the age allowance is further eroded and disappears altogether when earnings reach £10,000 for a married couple and £9,528 for a single person.

Two allowances for people who need extra financial support are increased by 3.7 per cent. The additional personal allowance, which goes mainly to single parents to bring their allowance to the same level as a married man's goes up by £100, to £1,250. The same amount is added to the widow's bereavement allowance.

The tax income bands, the levels at which higher rates of tax become payable, are raised by between 5.3 per cent and 5.8 per cent, only just above the level required by law. The basic rate of tax is again unchanged from the round 30 per cent and there is no change to any of the higher rates of tax.

Basic rate tax is payable on income up to £16,200 (£15,400 currently) when 40 per cent tax comes due. At the top of the range, any income above £40,200 attracts tax at the maximum rate of 60 per cent.

There will be about nine weeks to wait before pay packets reflect the higher allowances. The rates take effect at the start of the new tax year on April 6 and should show through on the first pay day after May 17.

The Chancellor claims that 800,000 fewer people will then be paying tax than if allowances had stayed at their present levels, compared with 375,000 if he had only put them up by the rate of inflation.

For high-earning husbands and wives who are better off if their present levels, the new combined salary triggering a tax advantage under wife's earnings election will be £25,380, before cutting allowances and relief. Of this, the wife should be earning at least £8,958.

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Cuts to benefit low paid workers

NATIONAL INSURANCE

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

THE LOW paid and the self-employed face cuts in national insurance contributions up to 80 per cent from October.

The reductions are the first results of the social security reviews set up by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, last year. They are being implemented in advance of the publication of the review due in May, following discussions between Mr Fowler and the Chancellor.

For people earning between £35.50 and £55 a week, contributions will drop from 9 per cent of salaries to 5 per cent for both the employee and employer. Between £55 and £90 a week the rate will fall from 9 to 7 per cent.

No change will be made for those earning between £90 and £265 a week. However, employers of staff earning over £265 a week will pay increased contributions from October. The flat rate of £265 is being abolished and employers will have to pay a contribution of 10.45 per cent.

Employees earning over £265 a week will come to pay the same contributions and there will be no changes in "contracted out" rates.

The self-employed contribution on class 2 rates will fall from £4.75 to £3.50 a week. In addition, earnings-related class 3 contributions will also be eligible for comparable reductions and tax relief.

Mr Fowler said yesterday: "The new graduated scale of lower contributions for those with earnings below £90 a week will mean higher take home pay of up to £2 a week for 3.4 million people."

About 200,000 families with a husband earning £90 a week and a wife earning £50 a week would benefit most.

The combined effect of the national insurance and tax concessions in the budget would save them £8.48 a week.

It would not affect people claiming family income supplement as it is estimated on gross not net weekly income.

Mr Fowler said that employers would be able to halve the cost of national insurance payments — from £3 to £1.50 a week for employing people under 21.

The total cost to the national insurance fund will be just under £300 million in the next financial year.

A worker earning £35.50 a week will see contributions fall from £1.77 to 35p a week. Those earning £50 a week will see theirs against £2.50 now and those earning £2.50 against £1.50.

Employers with staff earning £900 a week will see their contributions rise by £3.66 to £55.20 a week for those in the earnings related state pension scheme and to £40.35 for contracted-out staff.

Overall, employers will save £80 million a year. The only firms likely to face considerably increased costs include small companies employing exclusively high-paid staff, like stockbrokers and insurance brokers.

transfer relief on amenities land surrounding a building of outstanding historical or architectural interest.

Another measure extends VAT relief to computer equipment given to hospitals, health authorities, non-profit making research institutions or charities helping the handicapped.

There will be zero rating, provided that the computer or peripheral equipment can be shown to be solely for use in research, diagnosis or treatment, and has been bought through charitable cash raising or with voluntary funds.

There has been pressure for this measure since 1983 when it was decided that computers could not be regarded as medical or scientific equipment even when used in medical applications. Partial tax relief has been available for two years for software

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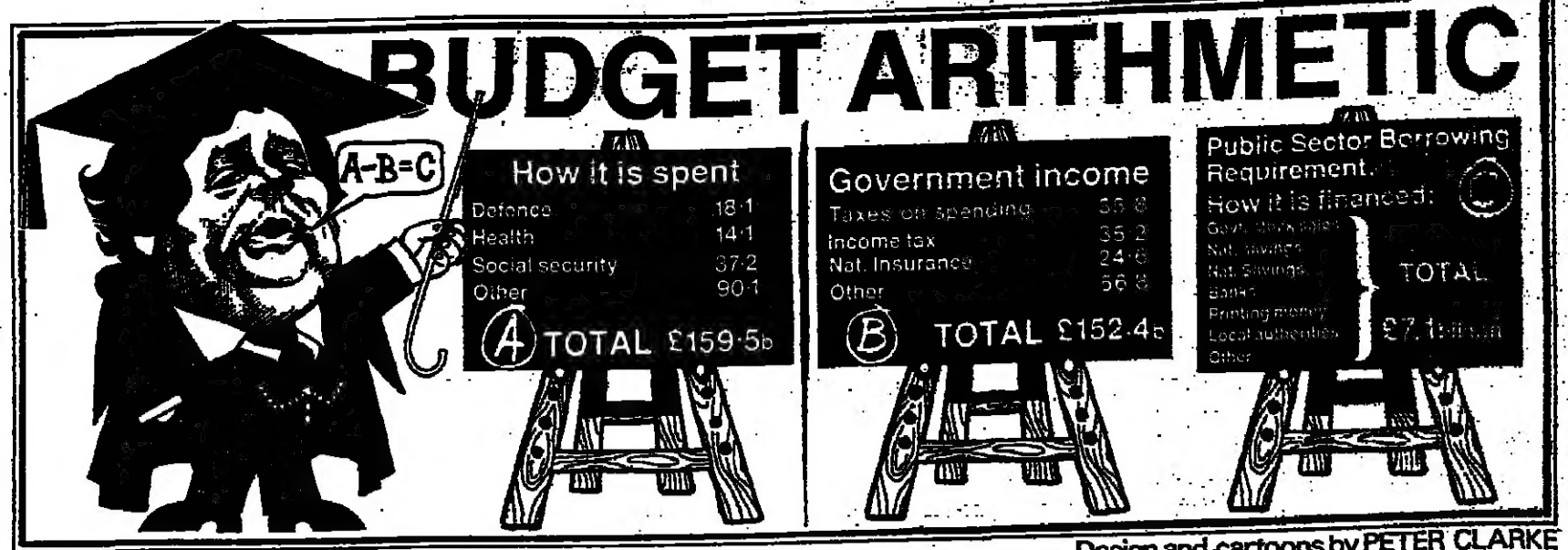
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Unions and industry doubt claims for economy and growth in jobs market

REACTION

By John Ardill and Michael Smith

UNION leaders last night dismissed the Chancellor's claim that the budget would create jobs, while industry was also sceptical. The exception was the Confederation of British Industry, which said the budget would help economic growth and keep a grip on inflation.

Mr John Edmunds, public services national officer of the General, Municipal and Boilermakers Union said the budget was a "concerted attack" on low paid workers.

The extended qualifying period for unfair dismissal was a "charter for cowboy contractors" removing all protection for NES staff whose jobs were being privatised.

The TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, said that Mr Lawson had missed the opportunity to spend £2.5 billion from the disposal of national assets on creating jobs.

Parliament and the country had been misled during the dispute about its cost. The "savage" cut in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement could not be carried through without affecting jobs.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the

National Union of Public Employees, said: "The Chancellor is hiding around the fringes of taxation while the economy burns. His budget promises no real relief for poverty."

"The cuts in National Insurance contributions give a few crumbs of comfort to the low paid but they will lead to a new cluster of poverty traps at each earnings level where the rate changes."

Mr Alex Smith, leader of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union, said the abolition of wages councils, which cover many clothing industry workers, was a "sweatshop operators' charter."

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Norman Willis: a missed opportunity

Rodney Bickerstaffe: siddling on fringes

Mr Lawson had signalled his intention to make Britain "the South Korea of the European Community". There was not a shred of evidence to sustain his contention that wages councils destroyed jobs.

The CBI director general, Sir Terence Beckett, insisted that the budget would help economic growth and create jobs because the Chancellor was keeping a grip on inflation and borrowing.

But the Association of British Chambers of Commerce reflected general opinion by arguing that the measures would not stimulate the economy or make any impact on unemployment.

A city economist, Richard Jeffrey went further, warning that economic growth was slowing and this would mean another 200,000 people joining the dole queues in 1985 alone.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce said it was a budget offering little real prospect for increased employment, despite the tax and national insurance reductions.

Industrialists were particularly unhappy that the Chancellor had ignored pleas from all sides of business for an increase in public spending on decaying parts of the national infrastructure like roads, sewers and railways.

There are also serious doubts about the industry that the Chancellor's planned reduction in national insurance contributions for the lower paid will help stimulate many extra jobs.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors said it was disappointed that the "budget for jobs" had failed to recognise the contribution which the construction industry could make in terms of real jobs.

The view was echoed by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities which said the tax concessions of £1.6 billion would have been better spent on capital investment in building and construction where it could have created 250,000 real jobs.

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DRINK AND TOBACCO

Duty rise reflects distillery problems

By Geoffrey Gibbs

CIGARETTE smokers and beer and wine drinkers face duty increases above the rate of inflation but the Chancellor is imposing a much smaller rise on spirits because of the Scotch whisky industry's difficulties.

Whisky distillers have been lobbying hard for a cut in tax, arguing that Scotch is taxed more than twice as heavily as table wine and virtually twice as heavily as beer.

The industry was pleased to see the differential narrowed, although there was disappointment that Mr Lawson did not ease the problems created by last year's abrupt ending of stock relief.

The 10p a bottle rise in duty on Scotch and other spirits was much less than had been expected and well below the 50p rise needed to keep pace with inflation.

Duty rises on cigarettes, beer and cider are all well ahead of inflation, reflecting the Chancellor's approach of increasing revenue from excise duties as a whole by more than inflation to help pay for income tax cuts.

Mr Dawson said: "I propose to increase the revenue from the excise duties by rather more than is required simply to keep pace with inflation — a less painful task now that inflation is relatively low."

"In recognition of the current difficulties of the Scotch whisky industry however, I propose to increase duty on spirits by only 10p a bottle, well below the amount needed to keep pace with inflation." All changes would take effect from midnight.

Cigarettes go up by 6p a packet of 20 with a similar increase for hand-rolling tobacco but there is no change in duty on pipe tobacco or cigars which between them account for only 5 per cent of tobacco revenue. An inflation-linked duty increase would have meant a 31p increase.

The increase is expected to yield an additional £180 million to the Government in a full year and tobacco industry analysts believe it may create another 3 per cent drop in cigarette consumption this year.

The industry, which had feared a bigger increase, felt the Chancellor had been more realistic than last year when he put 10p on a packet of cigarettes.

However, a British Medical Association spokesman said that 6p a packet was not sufficient to give adults the incentive they needed to stop smoking while ensuring that the Government was able to collect the revenue it wanted.

The price of a pint of beer goes up by between 1p and 2p a pint for most beers, depending on strength, while cider drinkers face a 1p a pint rise in a bottle of table wine goes up by 5p for fortified and sparkling wines by 10p. It is estimated that the changes on alcohol will produce an extra £180 million of revenue in a full year.

The Brewers' Society complained that the Chancellor had again penalised beer at more than twice the rate of inflation. "It is unfair to over-tax 30 million beer drinkers who have had excessive tax increases in every year since 1979," said a spokesman. "It is the longest run of heavy beer tax increases on record."

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Women to be treated on equal footing with men

TAX REFORMS

By Margaret Dibben

THE PROMISED green paper heralding an overhaul of personal taxation will be good news for women who have objected to the inequality of the taxation system.

The paper which should appear later this year will be "fairly green," meaning that it will offer suggestions and be widely open to comment.

The computerisation of the Inland Revenue and PAYE is well under way, and this will enable wide ranging tax changes to be implemented.

These will include the possible abolition of the married man's allowance, which was considered while Sir Geoffrey Howe was chancellor. A unified personal allowance will give the same figure to all men and women, but married couples will be able to transfer an unused allowance to the other.

The restructuring is intended to integrate taxation and benefits. Some items which are presently tax allowances, such as the blind person's and housekeeper's

allowances, will be reassessed. However, the Chancellor was adamant that, whatever the green paper produced, there will be "no cash losers."

The capital taxes, Capital Gains and Capital Transfer, will be looked at but only in their implications for personal taxation.

Married couples should, when the paper is enacted, have their tax affairs assessed on an individual basis to preserve the privacy which most married women do not now have. Wife's earnings election and separate assessment will, therefore, disappear.

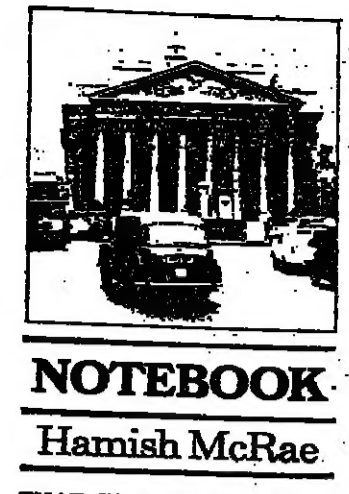
The proposed transferability will only apply to married couples. Taking the notion that marriage, not households, is the taxable unit, cohabitants will not be eligible.

Breadwinner husbands or wives will be better off under the proposed system because they will be able to claim two single person's allowances. In marriages with a non-working wife, the allowance is at present worth only 1.5 times the single person's.

transfer relief on amenities land surrounding a building of outstanding historical or architectural interest.

Another measure extends VAT relief to computer equipment given to hospitals, health authorities, non-profit making research institutions

It may be safe for the City, but is it safe for Mr Lawson?



NOTEBOOK
Hamish McRae

THAT WAS not the budget which Mr Lawson had intended to produce. The would-be reforming Chancellor was reduced to a salvage operation, his intentions swept aside in the three-month run-up to the budget.

Three things combined to make what might have been a radical budget become a "safe" one. The miners strike hit into the funds available to sweeten tax reform. The January run on sterling, with its devastating impact on the level of UK interest rates, upset the plan to boost the economy through lower rates. A backbench revolt scuppered any substantial change in pension fund taxation.

There is a blurb of what the budget might have been in Mr Lawson's ideas for personal taxation, which will be further outlined in the forthcoming green paper. Don't believe that guff about his not making radical changes in the tax system without giving time for discussion. He did not introduce a green paper for the changes in corporation tax last year which, in their way, are just as significant as anything he might do to personal tax allowances.

He did not bring out a green paper outlining the changes in National Insurance payments. He would have announced changes in the allowances system this year if he could.

But he did not have enough money to play with, or enough credibility in the backbenches, to make a go of it.

Instead we got something that is safe. Or at least it is safe in the macro-economic outline, in the sense that the figures are expected and —

unlike the public spending exercise earlier this year — at least they add up.

Safety required the keeping of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, with its steady reduction in money supply targets. No matter that the targets will have to be redefined soon to take into account changes in our financial structure. To do that might raise suspicions in the markets that there was no dithering there.

Safety required a setting of a Public Sector Borrowing Requirement which was acceptable to the City. The £7 billion figure is fine: just what the markets wanted, and not too many saddles in getting there.

Safety required allowing for a margin of error in forecasting public spending. Since the Government habit-

ually overshoots its target, it was prudent to allow a larger contingency reserve and a larger allowance for interest costs.

All of us who said that the public spending forecast announced earlier this year was far too optimistic have had our caution rewarded.

The Chancellor will receive his little reward, too, for his caution. Since there is nothing much in the budget to surprise the markets, they will go ahead with the planned cut in base rates they have been waiting to carry out for a couple of weeks.

This has more to do with the strength of sterling than the budget, but it will be encouraging when the markets chop one per cent off base rates, probably in two bites of 0.5 per cent each, over the next couple of weeks.

If the plunge of the dollar continues, we might even get more.

In the micro-economic aspects of the budget, Mr Lawson was a little more adventurous. The changes in National Insurance contributions are more than welcome. Anything which reduces the cost to the employer of hiring low-paid staff must be welcome.

The changes will go a long way towards ending the curious anomaly where it is far cheaper for a company to pay two part-timers than it is to create one new full-time job.

If the rise in employer contributions for the highest paid will in fact constitute a new tax on the highest paid workers — those in the financial services industry in the City — then that also seems fair.

Until the accountants have done their sums it is difficult to assess the additional burden on the financial services industry, but we are surely talking about something over £300 million. This substitutes neatly for any new financial services tax.

The aim of the national insurance changes is not just to clobber the companies who employ expensive staff: it is to help create jobs at the bottom end of the scale.

Exactly the same goes for the more direct job creation measures. Will they do so in the time-scale needed?

For here is the rub. Last year's budget was supposed to be a budget for enterprise and for jobs. We may have got some enterprise out of it, and you can argue that the economy last year did indeed create a lot of new jobs.

But it did not create enough to check the inexorable rise in unemployment. Time is now running out for the Chancellor.

This budget is billed as a budget for jobs. The test is whether unemployment will be lower a year from now than it is today. His broad strategy remains to use "safe" financial policies to engender a sufficient fall in interest rates to carry the economy this year to its projected 3.5 per cent growth. Meanwhile he hopes the "supply side" measures to encourage a more efficient labour market will start to help reduce unemployment.

It is conceivable that together these policies will have started to bite into unemployment. But it is a race against time, and Mr Lawson does not have very much time at his disposal.

Index-linking trims capital gains liability

CAPITAL GAINS

By Robin Stoddart

OWNERS of private companies, large shareholders and second home owners will be able to sell the assets with a much-reduced liability to capital gains tax (CGT) if they have held them for several years, as a result of extra relief allowed after April 5.

Index-linking will apply to the market value of assets held on March 31, 1982, when freedom from taxation of "gains" arising from indexation was first allowed by the previous Chancellor. Initially, indexation was based on purchase cost.

The general concession that annual gains of £5,000 for each individual are tax-free applies in the next financial year after the increase of £500 in line with inflation.

In what is intended as a simplifying measure, the qualifying period of a year before first indexation begins is abolished. This will allow the pooling of multiple purchases of the same shares, which will avoid identification difficulties on sales.

Fixed-interest stocks will not, however, qualify for indexation until March 1986, when the provisions against bondwashing — taking interest as capital — come into effect.

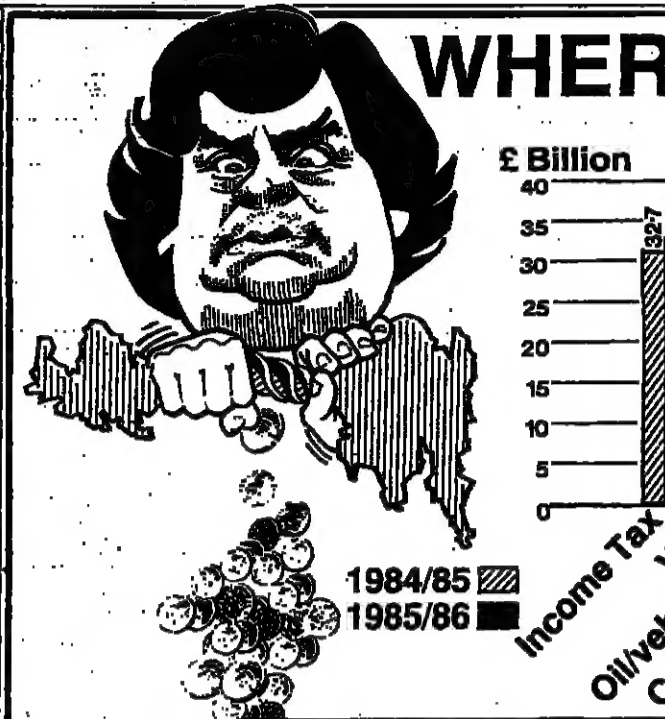
Relief of gains tax up to £100,000 has been available on the sale of a business or part of it on retirement at 65. The age at which this extra relief applies is lowered to 60 and extended to those retiring earlier on grounds of ill-health.

Long-term investors will receive large benefits from the increase in indexation allowance. The increase in property and other values that took place during the period of highest inflation in the mid-70s will now qualify for indexation after March 1982, along with amounts spent on improvement.

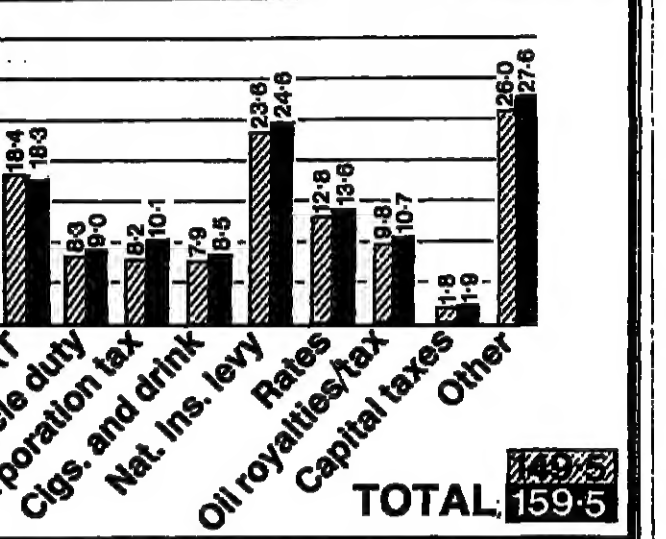
The gain up to that time remains taxable, but in many cases the indexation allowance for CGT purposes on a sale is being increased several times over by the Chancellor's latest concession.

For the first time, losses incurred on the sale of an asset will also qualify for an indexation allowance. This has the effect of turning what previously appeared to be gains into a loss for CGT purposes.

There are to be additional provisions for multiple transfers of assets among connected persons which may cause additional charges where a controlling shareholding has been accumulated or dispersed.



WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



BUILDING SOCIETIES

Payment periods parallel the banks

By Peter Rodgers

THE CHANCELLOR has changed the way building societies pay their £2 billion a year composite rate tax bills, which in future will have to be quarterly rather than once a year. This brings the societies into line with the banks, which from next month will also have to pay composite rate tax once a quarter to the exchequer.

Composite rate tax is deducted at source from interest payments to depositors at a special rate of 25 per cent. The banks were brought into this system following an announcement in the last budget, and they pressed strongly for equal treatment on payment periods with the societies. An annual payment brings a big cash flow saving when compared with once every three months.

The Government has chosen different starting dates for the quarterly payments: from May for the societies but from April for the banks.

The Building Societies Association said that the cost, in terms of interest lost on the early payments, would be less than 0.5p on the 67p it costs societies to administer every £100 of deposits.

The Chancellor has decided against using the composite rate tax payment system to bring forward money into an earlier financial year, so there is no significant benefit to the borrowing requirement — though the exchequer will get the funds earlier.

The Chancellor is also allowing societies to issue bonds in the Euromarket, outside Stock Exchange jurisdiction, by letting them pay interest without deduction of tax to non-residents.

The limits to investments to which composite rate is applied — £30,000 for a single account and £50,000 for a joint account — will be abolished, and societies will also have to pay the land revenue about certain interest payments.

CONSTRUCTION

Removal of tax welcomed

By Andrew Cornelius

THE construction industry welcomed the scrapping of development land tax which was widely viewed as one of the most inefficient levies by any government.

The tax was introduced in 1976 and was charged at 60 per cent on the disposal of an interest in land or on the commencement of a development project. The Chancellor yesterday said that abolition will save £3 million in collection costs each year and bring forward the supply of land for development. Abolition will cost £20 million in 1985/86 and £50 million in a full year.

Builders and estate agents predicted that the decision will help ease the blockages in the supply of land. However, the Housebuilders' Federation, which represents leading builders including Barratt, Wimpey, and Tarmac, said that the Government still had to overcome more fundamental problems which prevent land being made available for development, including delays caused by the planning system and local authorities.

There was also concern among builders and civil engineering contractors about the failure to rejuvenate the economy by increasing public spending on infrastructure.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, which represents 450 firms in the industry, said that it was disappointed that the Chancellor's "budget for jobs" had failed to recognise the contribution which construction can make in real jobs.

Documents for stamping reduced by 40 per cent

STAMP DUTY

By Margaret Pagan

THE axing of stamp duties, one of the country's oldest forms of taxation, will reduce by 40 per cent the number of documents that need stamping, but many of the amounts involved are so small that the reforms are unlikely to have any real effect on people's pockets.

The main reform is to cut the 1 per cent duty on gifts, which is at present payable on any transfer on a voluntary basis. This goes from March 26.

The repeal of a contract note duty on notes sent by stockbrokers to their clients advising them on the sale or purchase of shares will also have minimal effect. The rate of duty at present is 1p on deals up to £500, 50p on deals between £500 and £1,500, and 50p on deals over £1,500.

Although the City was not expecting any cut in stamp duty paid on share transactions, it was disappointed that the Chancellor has not followed through the Government's commitment to wider share ownership.

Stamp duty revenue brings in £280 million, and the Stock Exchange has lobbied the government for years for its abolition. Stamping duties ranging from 1p to 50p are also to be abolished on 13 fixed duties for services such as covenants, deeds, revocation, and warrant of attorney.

Other duties to be changed included stamps paid on deeds of family arrangement, transfer of property on the break-up of a marriage, and relief for company takeovers.

Stamp duty will be removed for transfer of shares in a company which takes over in exchange for shares or other securities.

House sales will be speeded up from next January — after dropping the requirement that purchasers have to produce the conveyancing documents — whether or not duty is payable — to the Stamp Office. These can now go direct to the Land Registry.

MARKET REACTION

Interest rate cut awaited

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

THE CITY was last night expecting an early base rate cut of about 1 per cent, after a 3 per cent surge in the pound to \$1.185 on the foreign exchanges because of a weak dollar and pre-budget confidence that the Chancellor would please the markets.

City commentators welcomed an austere though boring budget but the building societies appear to be sticking to their plans to raise the mortgage rate 1 per cent when they meet tomorrow.

Senior officials maintained that it would take 2 per cent off base rates — rather than the 1 per cent which seemed the more likely last night — to prevent the planned mortgage rate rise from April 1.

They said that the mortgage rate has got too far out of line with bank interest rates, and 1 per cent off base rates would not drastically alter the position.

There would have to be a rapid rise in sterling and a clear prospect of a second 1 per cent cut in base rates, before the rise would be postponed, according to one executive who pointed out that the inflow of funds to the societies was still very low while mortgage demand was picking up.

The societies could rapidly call a second meeting to reverse their decision if interest rates do fall further. The Chancellor's budget determination to maintain interest rates at a level high enough to reduce inflation by controlling money supply has to be set against the damage to the retail price index caused by higher mortgage rates.

The pound surged in heavy trading on the foreign exchanges, where it peaked at \$1.1445 and still closed 2.6 cents higher than the night before at \$1.1385.

The pound shot up early 2 cents more by early afternoon in New York, where it was trading at \$1.1350, and was also strong against currencies such as the German mark.

A New York dealer said that "the British budget is taking a bit of a back seat. It is not so much sterling strength now as dollar weakness." He blamed nervousness about recent financial collapses in the US.

Although the dollar continues to weaken in London, prompting hopes that it is finally on the way down after its recent surge, the pound was also strong in its own right, and went up firmly against key Continental currencies.

It was up 2.5 pence against the German mark to DM 2.726, its strongest for a long time, and the average value of the Bank of England sterling index closed 1 point higher at 74 per cent of its 1975 value.

'Dreary' measures dismissed by firms who sought incentives

SMALL BUSINESSES

By Clive Woodcock

A CLEAR lack of enthusiasm was evident in the response of the small business sector to the measures announced "Dreary," said one lobby group.

One or two individual measures were welcomed, but in general the feeling was that few incentives to expansion had been given to existing firms and that again there had been little improvement in the position of unincorporated businesses.

A proposal which was welcomed was the consultative document on wages councils, on which Mr Bill Pooton, of the Union of Independent Companies felt that there should be some sort of control to ensure that sweatshops could not continue or return, but that action was needed where wages council activities had acted against jobs.

Mr Pooton took the unusual view of welcoming the extension of VAT concessions which the UIC was in favour of moves to shift the burden of taxation from direct taxes to indirect. "We believe that the fact that 60 per cent of tax raised is from personal incomes is a disincentive to enterprise," he said.

A chartered accountant, Mr Barry Baldwin, an adviser to the UIC felt that not enough had been done on capital gains taxes to provide encouragement for small businesses, such as capital transfer tax.

"He has still not made the Business Expansion Scheme attractive to smaller firms which have difficulty in raising equity finance. We believe that money raised and disbursed so far under the scheme has largely gone to firms which would have been able to raise equity finance anyway."

"It is disappointing that the Chancellor has not really given any encouragement to firms which would be able to expand."

The National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, which has been active in national insurance contributions for the self-employed, "This will encourage more people to become self-employed," said their spokesman, Mr Ralph Jackson. There was, however, disappointment at the fact that nothing had been proposed on capital allowances for unincorporated businesses, who were put at a disadvantage by changes in last year's budget.

He welcomed the introduction of VAT relief on bad debts, but commented that it was overdue.

The proposals on graduated entry into the national insurance net were welcomed by Mr John Cochran, chairman of the taxation committee of the Association of Independent Businesses, but he was disappointed at the lack of movement towards a "save and spend" strategy for smaller firms in the taxation field.

He pointed out that small firms are still taxed on the same basis as large firms, even though their needs and requirements are different.

The chief executive of the Forum of Private Business, Mr Stan Mendham, described the budget as dreary and said that although borrowing costs had risen by 30 per cent this year the national insurance changes would reduce small firms costs by only one per cent. "High interest rate costs cause a loss of jobs, and the other changes do not offset this."

FUTURES

Markets boosted

THE CHANCELLOR has given a boost to the burgeoning markets in commodity and financial futures and traded options.

Certain futures and options contracts now charged under income tax will in future be treated as capital gains, removing a tax disincentive to investing in futures.

Mr Michael Jenkins, chief executive of the London International Financial Futures Exchange said the abandonment of the inequitable treatment meant that futures market users would be taxed in the same way as if they were buying and selling the underlying cash commodities or financial paper.

The London Commodity Exchange was delighted that futures and options would be put on the same footing as other forms of investment in the City and Stock Exchange.

Stamp duty

Cost to Institutional Investor of buying shares worth £100,000 excluding commission

Location	Stamp Duty (£)
LONDON	£2088.27
TOKYO	£550.00
AMST'DM	£121.60
BONN	£125.00
N. YORK	Nil

Property rush halted

BUSINESS EXPANSION

THE rush by property development companies to attract investors' funds under the Business Expansion Scheme has been halted.

Property companies are to be outlawed from the BES, which allows individuals income tax relief if they invest £40,000 a year in new companies. The Chancellor's move, which takes effect from today, was widely expected in response to criticisms that property companies were not in keeping with the job creation policy.

In recent weeks there has been a surge of new property-based schemes, brought forward in anticipation of the ban. Individuals who put money into them will still qualify for tax relief.

In the last six months well over a dozen property companies have slipped through the government loophole, which excluded financial service companies under the original 1983 legislation but failed to stop property developers from exploiting the tax concessions on offer. In last year's budget the Chancellor made a similar move to ban the number of farmland schemes which had sprung up.

National insurance trap for directors

PENSION FUNDS

By Joe Horner

ALTHOUGH the widely anticipated change to pension fund taxation did not materialise, one announcement which may affect the pensions industry was the lifting of the ceiling on the amount of income against which an employer must pay national insurance contributions.

It is in effect an additional tax on high incomes but it is to be paid by the employer.

In smaller companies where the directors are also the shareholders the employee-director will ultimately bear the extra tax. To some extent it will be possible for him to escape it because, following the withdrawal of the investment income surcharge last year, he may be able to take additional money as dividend rather than as earned income.

However, many directors of this type of company have not made much provision for their retirement in past years and are currently trying to pay as much as possible into pension schemes.

The amount they can pay in is related to the anticipated pension they can earn, which in turn is related to earnings.

A person in this category is, therefore, sometimes eager to draw a much higher remuneration than he would normally need or want to draw. The additional national insurance contribution will be a deterrent to taking high remuneration and may therefore indirectly reduce the amount going into private pension funds.

Help for traders on the depreciation of assets

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

THE CHANCELLOR responded to criticisms of the capital allowances system by announcing changes to allow traders to take some short-term assets out of the basic capital allowance system and write them off over their effective rate of depreciation.

For some years the tax system was designed to encourage traders to keep equipment up to date because the cost of many assets could be charged against profits under the capital allowances system rather than merely having depreciation written off.

Last year Mr Lawson announced changes to that system which meant that assets had to be written off over a much longer period, even though that was often at a much slower rate than their true rate of depreciation.

The Equipment Leasing Association who draw attention to the potential anomaly, was cheered yesterday to learn that traders will now be able to elect to treat some short-life assets out of the basic "simplified" capital allowance system and write them off over their effective life.

Another reform of the capital allowance system is that traders are to be allowed relief on certain items of plant which they were previously denied. This was where the plant was installed in a leased building and therefore technically became the property of the owner of the building.

Paper loss planning ploy stopped

PARTNERSHIPS

By Joe Horner

ONE FORM of tax planning (some people would say tax avoidance) is to be brought to an end. It operates where a person becomes a limited partner in a partnership which makes a loss.

As the law stands it seems that it is possible for a person to have a paper loss for tax purposes which is much bigger than the actual amount of money lost. Thus someone who has lost £20,000 in a venture may be able to show that tax relief is due on, say, £30,000, and if his income is taxable at sufficiently high rates he could save tax of up to £54,000.

A test case on the effectiveness of this scheme has been heard by the Court of Appeal, where it was held that the scheme did succeed. But the Inland Revenue has obtained permission to take the appeal to the House of Lords. It is thus possible that the scheme did not attract the full tax saving. However, even if the decision is upheld the law will be changed so that it does not apply to losses after budget day.

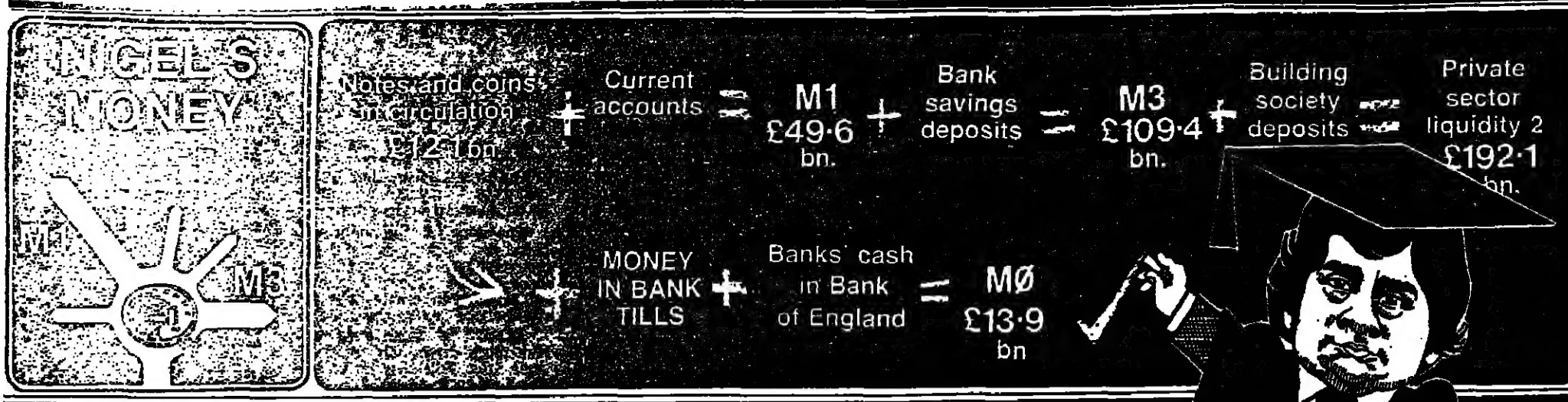
The scheme was particularly applicable to the financing of films. Capital was attracted to this area of investment because of the tax treatment which would not otherwise have gone there; presumably the closing of this loophole will cause this source to dry up.

One of the peculiarities of the British tax system is that self-employed people are not taxed for a particular tax year on the basis of the income earned in that year — their assessment is based on the income of an earlier period. Sometimes two or three years' assessments can be based on the income of one year and sometimes some profit does not form the basis of any assessment.

This system usually gives a small advantage to a business, but some businesses who can ensure that it is low profit which is assessed more than once and high profit which escapes assessment can enjoy a very distinct advantage.

It is particularly easy for large partnerships to benefit from these arrangements because they can choose between two methods of assessment each time a new partner joins or a partner leaves. The law is now to be changed to make it harder to manipulate the system.

The new laws will apply to partnership changes taking place after budget day. It might be possible for a partner to be gained but in order to control the advantage under the new system partnerships will need to be extraordinarily long-sighted in order to estimate their profitability several years ahead.



Fifth year of expansion forecast by Treasury

GROWTH

By Victor Keszeg

THE TREASURY'S forecasts, which it is obliged by law to publish twice a year, look forward to economic growth of 3.5 per cent in 1985, which would be the fifth successive year of expansion. This compares with 2.5 per cent last year.

However, Mr Lawson told the House that about 1.25 per cent of this year's growth was really postponed from last year. Thus, the miners' strike has provided the Government with an illusion of accelerating growth between the two years.

Monetary policy is to be kept tight with the target growth in the traditional measure of money, Sterling M3 (cash and bank deposits) held unchanged at 5 to 9 per cent.

The Chancellor emphasised that he was giving equal weight to the more recent addition to the monetary family, M0, consisting mainly of cash and notes in circulation plus banks' cash balances at the Bank of England.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (the excess of Government spending over income) is to be held to £7 billion, as trailed in last

year's budget. But because the miners' strike inflated the 1984/85 PSBR to an estimated £10.5 billion (instead of a forecast £7 billion) there is a quite sharp reduction in the proportion taken up by borrowing from 3.25 to 2 per cent between the two years. The reduction of borrowing as a percentage of the economy is at the heart of the Government's financial strategy.

Britain's balance of payments is expected to recover strongly this year from the effects of the miners' strike, from £51 million to £2.5 billion. The Government looks to these figures to confirm that it has achieved its objective of sustainable growth without rekindling inflation. This policy will face its severest test next year when the "catch up" effects of the miners' strike have faded away and when economic growth in the US may have slackened.

The main area where Government forecasts have gone awry is unemployment, which has stubbornly refused to fall. No new forecasts are given in the budget statement, which means that the most recent prediction is the three million figure given as a working assumption to the Government's autumn statement.

	What was forecast in March for 1984	November's revised forecast for 1984	What happened 1984	November's forecast for 1985	Yesterday's forecast for 1985
Economic growth (Gross Domestic Product)	+3 pc	+2½ pc	+2½ pc	+3½ pc	+3½ pc
Spending by consumers	+3 pc	+2 pc	+1½ pc	+3 pc	+3 pc
Government and local authority, current spending	+0 pc	+1½ pc	+1 pc	+1 pc	+2 pc
Investment (private and public)	+6½ pc	+7½ pc	+6½ pc	+3 pc	+2 pc
Exports	+5 pc	+5½ pc	+6½ pc	+4½ pc	+6½ pc
Stockbuilding (change as pc of GDP)	+½ pc	-½ pc	-½ pc	+1 pc	+0 pc
Imports	+7 pc	+7½ pc	+8½ pc	+4 pc	+3½ pc
Balance of payments (current account)	+£2 bn	nil	+£51 m	+£2.5 bn	+£3 bn
Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (excess of spending over revenue)	£7.2 bn	£8.5 bn	£10.5 bn	£7.0 bn	£7.0 bn
Retail price index (fourth quarter to fourth quarter)	+4½ pc	+4½ pc	+4.85 pc	+4½ pc	+5 pc
Unemployment (GB excluding school-leavers)	2.85 m	3.0 m	—	3.0 m	—
Money supply (Sterling M3)	+6-10 pc	+6-10 pc	+9½ pc	—	+5-9 pc

All measured at constant 1980 prices, allowing for inflation, except retail prices and where indicated. All calendar years except financial years for borrowing, unemployment, and money supply.

Balance sheet changes leave targets intact

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGY

By Christopher Huhne, Economics Editor

THE Chancellor reaffirmed his determination to hold the medium term financial strategy he had previously announced, the purpose of which, he said, was "nothing less than the defeat of inflation."

"We have not wavered from that purpose, nor will we," he said, beginning his speech. True to his word, the targets which had previously been announced for both the money supply and public sector borrowing as a proportion of national income have been retained.

However, the composition of revenue and expenditure which allows the Chancellor to claim that he is still on course, has undergone big changes since his autumn statement in November, and even larger ones since the last budget in March 1984.

Though the target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in 1985-8 is held at £7 billion or 2 per cent of gross domestic product, this disguises a rise in the public spending planning total since November of £2 billion, a further £1.5 billion allowed in extra interest payments and other adjustments, to rise total public spending at £10.5 billion.

This is £5.5 billion higher than the total estimated in the autumn statement and £7.5 billion higher than the figure for 1983-4 in the last budget. Only a rise in estimated government revenue of £1.5 billion since November and £3.5 billion since the last budget, have saved the Chancellor from having to announce a rise in taxation to hold to his borrowing target.

Three main factors appear to account for this very large change to previous estimates. On the spending side, the Chancellor has to contend with some run-on costs from the miners' strike in 1983-4, the addition to spending due to special employment measures worth about £100 million, and his decision to allocate a further £2 billion to the reserve for unforeseen contingencies to reflect widespread disbelief that he could hold to previously announced planning totals in the face of pressures from local council spending and public sector pay. In addition, the sharp rises in interest rates have escalated debt servicing costs, not included in the planning total by £1.5 billion.

On the revenue side, the Chancellor has once again revised upwards his estimate of government revenue. The ranges of monetary growth allowable for the narrow measure of M0, notes and coin plus banks' cash at the Bank of England—and for sterling M3, which includes bank accounts, are unchanged at 3-7 per cent and 5-9 per cent respectively in 1985-6 and declining by 1 percentage point each year thereafter.

No new targets have been set, though, for a fourth year of 1988-90, though this has been the practice in the past. The "Red Book" says that equal weight will be given to the performance of M0 and sterling M3.

RANGES FOR GROWTH OF THE MONEY SUPPLY*					
Measure	1985/6	86/7	87/8	88/9	89/90
M0 (narrow money)	3-7	2-6	1-5	0-4	x-x
M3 (broad money)	5-9	4-8	3-7	2-6	x-x

* per cent per year

Tapping the market

BONDS

By our City Correspondent

COMPANIES on the Stock Exchange will now be able to make regular bond issues following changes to the Banking Act which will allow them to tap the short-term bond market.

Growing interest by companies encouraged the Chancellor to make this move, which is keenly supported by the Bank of England. Companies will be able to issue bonds which have a mini-

mum maturity of one year and can be traded only in denominations of at least £100,000. They can carry either fixed or floating rates of interest. At present the maturity is confined to less than five years.

Up to now companies have been prevented from making such issues because under the Banking Act regular issues amount to running a deposit-taking business. Under the act only banks or deposit-takers have been permitted to do so.

The Bank of England will also be able to approve the amount and period of top issues.

£43m for higher education technology

EDUCATION

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

AN EXTRA £43 million to provide about 4,000 more engineering and technology places in higher education, and an extra £35 million for in-service teacher training related to the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative were announced. Both programmes involve shifts in administrative practice.

Industrialists will have a big say in which universities will receive the extra money, and the new teacher in-service training will be administered by the Manpower Services Commission until legislation can be introduced for 1985-7.

The £43 million for extra engineering and technology places is in response to industry's complaints about a shortfall of graduates.

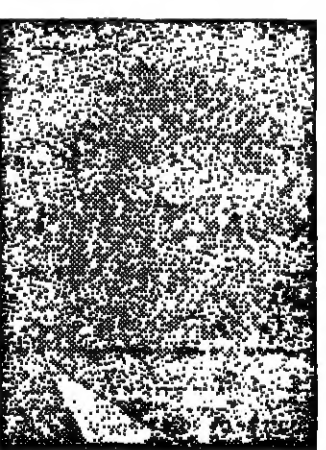
The universities which will receive the first year's £11 million will be named by the University Grants Committee early next month, but industrialists on a committee set up by the Confederation of British Industry have already ranked universities in order of what the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, described yesterday as "perceived industrial worth and cost effectiveness." Sir Keith said that the Government would be looking to industry to offer concrete support to the expansion.

The Prime Minister yesterday wrote to 30 leading industrialists, inviting them to a meeting and telling them that the future of engineering and technology higher education depended on their commitment and support.

The radical change in the funding of in-service teacher training would be in two stages, Sir Keith said in a written answer after the budget speech. In 1985-6 the scheme would be administered by the MSC, which would be asked to spend £5 million. An extra £20 million would be made available for 1986-7.

The second stage should follow in 1987-8 after legislation has been introduced to enable the Government to make grants to local education authorities which could be used only for in-service training, and could not go into the block grant.

Sir Keith's announcement was condemned by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which said his determination to control from the centre the in-service training of teachers employed by local authorities could "only end in state domination of what is taught in our schools."



Sir Keith Joseph: looking for support

WAGE COUNCILS

King set to limit work of inspectors

By John Ardill

PROPOSALS for abolishing or radically altering wages councils will be published this week by the Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, the Chancellor announced yesterday, to the dismay of unions who see the councils as an essential safety net for the low paid.

The councils set minimum pay level for about 2.7 million workers in shops, the clothing industry, hotels and catering, agriculture and other areas where pay is low and workers tend not to be unionised. About three-quarters of those covered are women, and for some councils the workers covered are almost entirely women.

The Government, which believes the councils stop employers taking on workers at wages the unemployed would be prepared to accept, has been running down the inspectorate which enforces the minimum rates.

More than two in five employers visited by inspectors last year were paying below the statutory rate, which the Employment Secretary sets on each council's recommendation.

The councils are made up of employers, worker representatives and independent members. Rates are low: £47.50 for a 40-hour week is the hairdressing council minimum rate for an adult shampooist, for example.

Four-way strategy to include more training places for young

JOBS PACKAGE

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

THE CHANCELLOR announced a four-pronged strategy to create jobs but failed to convince his critics in the Labour movement who saw his budget as a missed opportunity to providing real employment growth. The elements are expanded training, further deregulation of the labour market, raised income tax thresholds and restructured National Insurance contributions.

The first part concentrates not on immediate job creation but training through an extension of the Youth Training Scheme for 16- to 18-year-olds and the Community Programme, which provides temporary jobs for the long term employed.

From April next year, YTS will be extended to provide two years work-related training for 16-year-olds and one year for 17-year-old school leavers. Transitional arrangements will allow as many as possible of this years 16-year-old leavers to move on to a second year of training.

Depending on successful consultation with employers, unions and others, the Government will provide an extra £125 million in 1986-87 and £300 million in 1987-88 on top of planned YTS expenditure. But Mr Lawson made it clear that employers will have to provide extra funds, and that the co-operation of firms and unions is vital.

He said the main aim was a better trained workforce but the plan would also be a large step towards the objec-



Mr Tom King—to announce wage council changes.

tive of ensuring that every young person under 18 was either in full time education, a job, or receiving training.

The Community Programme, providing 130,000 jobs, will have a further 100,000 places by June 1988. The two measures are estimated by the Government to reduce unemployment by over 150,000 in two years time and by nearly 200,000 by the spring of 1989.

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King said the scheme would be built up to provide more than 750,000 places.

The second measure, which brought the strongest condemnation from unions yesterday, is to increase the qualifying period for complaints of unfair dismissal from one year to two.

Mr King said the risk of unjustified involvement with unfair dismissal cases and the cost of industrial tribunal proceedings were often cited as deterring employers from giving more people

jobs. The change would apply only to those starting work with a new employer after the changes took effect.

Mr King will also issue a consultative document this week about radical changes in the wages councils system, which sets minimum wages in a number of low paid areas, such as shops, hotels and catering, the clothing industry and agriculture.

The third step, raising the income tax thresholds by twice the rate of inflation, is estimated to take some 540,000 people of working age out of tax. The Government says low thresholds weaken the incentives for the low paid, discourage young people from starting work and are a large cause of the poverty and unemployment traps.

A 50 per cent relief for class 4 national insurance contributions paid by the self-employed on profits taken, with a reduction in class 2 national insurance contributions, would further assist the rapid growth of self employment, the Chancellor said.

Changes in the National Insurance structure would reduce by almost £900 million the cost of employing some 8.5 million people earning less than £130 a week. It would cost a business £3 a week less to employ a young person or unskilled worker at just below £90 a week.

The changes, coming into effect in October, would further increase the take home pay of some 3.5 million people with earnings below £90 a week on top of the effect of income tax changes. Taken together, a single young person earning just below £90 would take home about £3 more.

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Lawson pins job hopes on NI shake-up

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

THE CHANCELLOR OF the Exchequer, Mr. Nigel Lawson, opened his second Budget speech at 3.52pm yesterday to a traditionally crowded Commons.

He told MPs: "Today I reaffirm the Government's determination to hold to its course, the purpose of which is nothing less than the defeat of inflation. We have not wavered from that purpose."

"But the defeat of inflation, essential though it is, is not enough. We must also do what we can to combat the scourge of unemployment."

"My Budget today has two themes: to continue the drive against inflation and to help create the conditions for more jobs."

Mr Lawson said: "Once again we can look back on a year of steady growth and low inflation. During 1984 as a whole, inflation remained at around 5 per cent. Output grew by a further 2½ per cent with investment up by 3½ per cent and non-oil exports by 9 per cent to reach half-time record levels in each case."

"Manufacturing industry recovered particularly strongly, with output up by 10½ per cent — the biggest rise in any single year since 1973 — exports up by 10 per cent and investment by 13 per cent."

There were Labour jeers when he said: "Moreover, this progress has been achieved in the teeth of the oil price shock, for which, in the short-term, the nation has had to pay a heavy price."

"In the current financial year, the oil price shock has reduced the level of national output by over 1½ per cent and worsened the balance of payments by some £4 billion. It has increased public expenditure by £2½ billion and the public sector borrowing by £2½ billion. It has cost us £2½ billion abroad and jobs at home."

But Tories cheered when he added: "The costs of economic and constitutional change have been infinitely greater than the costs that have been incurred in successfully resisting it."

"While there can be no disputing the strength and durability of the economic upswing, there is equally no

disputing the fact that it is marred by an unacceptably high level of unemployment."

After voting the problems caused by the reserve value of the dollar, the Chancellor said the Government was determined to maintain steady downward pressure on inflation.

"The Government's economic strategy has two key components: a monetary policy designed to bring down inflation and a supply side policy designed to improve the competitive performance of the economy."

"The way to improve economic performance and create more jobs is to encourage enterprise, efficiency and flexibility; to promote competition, deregulation and free markets; to press ahead with privatisation and to improve incentives."

"The case for lower taxation rests on supply side policy: lower taxes will help to enhance incentives, limit distortions, improve the use of resources and heighten the spirit of enterprise."

"The great mistake of post-war demand management, which still has some devotees today, was to react to rising unemployment by injecting more money into the system, whether through the Budget or through the banks. So far from halting the upward trend of unemployment, this simply generated runaway inflation. That course we will not follow."

Mr Lawson told MPs: "Last year I set target ranges of 4-8 per cent for narrow money and 6-10 per cent for broad money. Over the 12 months to mid-February, the targeted measure of narrow money grew at around the middle of its range, and that of broad money at just below the top of its range."

"For next year shall be retaining the same two target aggregates. I attach equal importance to both. The target ranges for 1985-86 will be those indicated in last year's MTFS — that is to say, a reduction in monetary growth of 1 per cent in each case."

Mr Lawson said that while monetary policy was at the heart of the Medium-term Fi-



BOX OF TRICKS: Chancellor Nigel Lawson and his wife, Therese, leaving 11 Downing Street for the House of Commons. Picture by E. Hamilton West

naical Strategy, it needed to be buttressed by an appropriate fiscal policy.

"The outcome for the PSBR for 1983-84 was £2½ billion, or 2½ per cent of GDP. In my Budget last year I planned to reduce it substantially in 1984-85 to £7½ billion, or 2½ per cent of GDP. In the event, this year's PSBR looks like turning out at £10½ billion, or 3½ per cent of GDP — the same as last year."

"All but 2½ million of this substantial overrun is directly attributable to the cost of the oil strike."

"But it is not necessary to return to the path I outlined last year. That means that the PSBR for the coming year, 1985-86, will be set at £7½ billion, equivalent to 2½ per cent of GDP. As this year, some £3 billion will be financed through National Savings."

For the coming year, a substantial reduction in the PSBR must take precedence over our objectives for reducing the burden of tax, he said.

Mr Lawson said: "The normal pre-budget review of the fiscal prospect has had to take account of changes in the economic scene since the Public Expenditure Review in the autumn."

"Of these, the most important has been the oil strike, whose public expenditure cost in 1984-85 is estimated at some £2 billion — about £1 billion more than allowed for in both the Autumn Statement and the Public Expenditure White Paper, which expected that the strike would end at Christmas. There will also be some further cost in 1985-86."

"It now looks as if this year's public expenditure planning total will be exceeded by nearly £2½ billion, of which over two-thirds is attributable to the oil strike. But quite apart from the oil strike, the upward pressures on public spending remain intense, not least from increased take-up of social security benefits and further local authority overspending. In addition, since the White Paper was prepared, we have had to accommodate the effects of higher interest rates and a lower exchange rate."

Mr Lawson said he had therefore reassessed the adequacy of the Reserves for 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 provided in the January White Paper. In order to provide a more realistic basis on which to plan and control the level of public spending he judged it "prudent" to add £2 billion to the Reserve and thus to the White Paper planning totals for each of the three years. Also he had further increased the estimate for debt interest in each year.

The Chancellor said that calls on the Reserve will still be judged on the strictest criteria.

"There is no slackening in our determination to curb the size of the public sector. Public expenditure will continue to fall as a proportion of GDP, as it has, the oil strike apart, since 1981-82."

"On the other side of the public accounts, tax receipts, too, are now expected to be higher over the next three years, partly for related reasons. But not by as much."

"The scope I have for tax cuts this year is therefore only half the amount I indicated might be available in my statement to the House in November."

"The net effect, after indexation, of the measures I shall shortly announce will be to contribute some £1 billion to the £7½ billion borrowing requirement I have set for 1985-86."

The Chancellor said that in determining the nature of these measures within the overall framework of the Medium-term Financial Strategy, his overriding objective had been to improve the

prospect for jobs, a statement greeted by laughter.

This means, he said, jobs created by firms that are competitive, efficient, profitable and well-managed. This in turn required a workforce with the right skills, one adaptable, reliable, motivated and prepared to work at wages that employers can afford to pay.

He said he wished "to construct a pattern of taxation that does least damage to incentives; and in particular does least to deter people from taking jobs at wages that businesses can afford."

"If it were possible to create jobs simply by boosting Government borrowing and Government spending there would be no unemployment in the world today, for nothing is easier for a Government than to borrow and spend. Impatience is a bad counsellor."

Mr Lawson said one of the most longstanding problems in Britain was the failure to prepare school-leavers adequately for work. Since its launch in 1983 the Youth Training Scheme had proved a successful bridge between school and work, and had helped to make young people's pay expectations more realistic.

Too many trainees, however, were still reluctant to accept rates of pay which reflected their inexperience, and too many employers still failed to recognise that training was an investment in their "own commercial interest. This was in marked contrast to our major competitors overseas."

Mr Lawson added: "The Government has therefore decided to promote a substantial expansion of the Youth Training Scheme. Provided employers contribute a major share of the cost, the Government is prepared to launch this new initiative, over and above the existing £200 million a year of public expenditure on the YTS."

The expanded scheme would offer places lasting two years for 16-year-olds and one year for 17-year-olds school-leavers, leading to a recognised qualification.

"The expanded scheme will also involve occupational training for both the employed and the unemployed, geared to the needs of business and industry."

In the long run we would expect employers to meet the full cost, but I recognise that such a major change in attitudes may take

time. I am therefore prepared to set aside a fixed sum in public funds to launch this initiative.

"The Employment Secretary will be arranging consultations through the Manpower Services Commission. We aim to complete consultations by the end of June, so that a second year will be available for as many as possible of the 16-year-olds leaving school this year."

"Provided the outcome is satisfactory, I have undertaken to increase the Department of Employment's programme by £125 million in

1985-87 and £300 million in 1987-88."

"I am also providing the MSC with an additional £20 million in 1985-87 to finance a programme of appropriate in-service teacher training courses."

Mr Lawson added that it had become increasingly evident that output of graduates in high technology disciplines was not keeping pace with the expanding needs of industry.

The Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, would be announcing later today a special programme, costing around £40 million over the next three years, to provide additional places in engineering and technology at selected higher education institutions.

The Chancellor referred to the problem of the long-term unemployed genuinely seeking work. Under the Community Programme, local authorities and voluntary bodies provide temporary work for the long-term unemployed on projects of community benefit.

"This scheme, which at present provides 130,000 places, has proved its worth, with a significant proportion of those who leave it going on to other jobs. I have therefore agreed to make funds available to provide an

additional 100,000 Community Programme places by June, 1987. These places will be for 18 to 24-year-olds who have been unemployed for six months or more, and other adults who have been unemployed for over a year."

"The net addition to public expenditure as a result of all the proposals I have just announced will be £75 million in 1985-86, £300 million in 1986-87, and £400 million in 1987-88."

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, will be extending to all employers, the provisions on unfair dismissal which currently apply to small firms (Labour's "disgraceful").

"The qualifying period for unfair dismissal claims will thus become two years for all new employees. This is a reasonable period of time and should lessen the reluctance of some employers to take on new people."

In addition, Mr King would be issuing a consultative document about the future of the Wages Councils later this week.

Wages Councils destroy jobs by making it illegal for employers to offer work at wages they can afford and the unemployed are prepared to accept. This applies in particular to small employers and to youngsters looking for their first job. The document will cover a number of proposals for radical change, including complete abolition."

Mr Lawson said his budget would carry forward the theme of tax reform he set out last year. He proposed to issue a Green Paper later this year on the reform of personal income tax. "The Green Paper will discuss a range of options opened up by computerisation."

"It is the Government's firm policy to reduce the

burden of income tax. But we need to make sure that the reliefs we can afford are concentrated where they will do most good."

The present structure of personal income tax was far from satisfactory. Too many young people started paying tax at too low a level. And too many families found themselves in the poverty and unemployment traps.

"The system discriminates against the family in which the wife stays at home to look after the children. It denies to the partners in a marriage the independence and privacy in their tax affairs which they have a right to expect," he added.

There was therefore a strong case for changing to a new system of personal allowances more suited to today's economic and social needs. Under this new system, the married couple would have the same standard allowance, the unused portion could be transferred, if so wished, to their partner.

"This reform would provide a more logical and straightforward system," added Mr Lawson. "Far more people could be taken out of the poverty and unemployment traps, and out of tax altogether than was possible under the present system."

"It would end the present discrimination against the family where the wife feels it right to stay at home, which increasingly nowadays means discrimination against the family with young children."

"Husbands and wives would each be taxed separately on their own income, irrespective of the income of the other. The aggregation for tax purposes of a wife's earned income and investment income with her husband's would end, thus removing what has become an increasing source of resentment among women."

"It would be possible to legislate in 1987 and have the system on these lines in place by the end of the decade," Mr Lawson said.

"There is also a case for changing the tax treatment of pension funds, as part of a thorough-going reform of the tax treatment of personal savings generally. Any fundamental reform of this kind would, in the same way, need to be preceded by the publication of a Green Paper. I have no such Green Paper in mind."

"Nor do any of the detailed budget proposals affect the tax-deductibility of pension fund contributions, the tax-free nature of pension fund income and capital gains, or the anomalous but much-loved tax-free lump sum."

"The right way to reform Capital Gains Tax is to build on the important change made by my predecessor three years ago, when he introduced the 1982 indexation relief. That relief, valuable though it is, suffers from three serious limitations."

First, indexation does not cover the first 12 months of the ownership of any asset.

"I am now in a position to remedy this defect. I announced last month measures to put an end to the practice known as 'bondwashing', the principal device for converting income into less heavily taxed capital gains. Having done that, I now propose to abolish the 12-month rule."

So far as most disposals were concerned, this would take effect from April 6.

"Second, the indexation does not at present extend to losses. I propose to remove this restriction," the Chancellor said.

"Third, the present indexation provision unfairly discriminates against those who acquired their assets prior to 1982. For them the allowance is based not on the 1982 value of the asset but on its original cost."

"I now propose to remedy

this injustice. The indexation allowance will henceforth be based on March, 1982, values, capital gains made prior to 1982 will still not be indexed, of course; but at least all purely inflationary gains made since that date will now be free of tax irrespective of when the asset was acquired."

"Combined with the statutory indexation of the exempt amount, which will rise in 1985-86 to £5,000, these changes will remove some 15,000 taxpayers from liability altogether."

The combined cost of the reform I have announced is £155 million in a full year; but none of it falls in 1985-86."

Mr Lawson said that he had decided to simplify and modernise the "ancient stamp duties."

"I propose to abolish the separate duties, including the 1 per cent duty on land. The changes should reduce by over 40 per cent the number of documents which require to be stamped."

The Chancellor's final proposal for reform concerned Development Land Tax, which he described as a particularly complex tax, introduced in response to the problem of soaring land values at a time of high inflation. Its chief practical effect was to discourage the bringing forward of land for development.

"I have therefore decided to abolish Development Land Tax altogether, with immediate effect. At the same time I propose to cancel all deferred charges under the tax. The net cost will be some £20 million in 1985-86 and £50 million in a full year."

The Chancellor stressed that it was businesses and not governments that create jobs.

"The government's responsibility is to foster the conditions which will encourage businesses to grow and create more jobs. The measures I have just announced are designed with that end in view."

"Given the particular importance of expenditure on research and development in British industry, it is to hold its own in a competitive world, I have decided, exceptionally, not to reduce the Scientific Research Allowance in line with the changes in the other capital allowances. A few minor changes apart, the allowance will remain at 100 per cent."

"I have decided to modify the new capital allowance system as it applies to short life assets. From next year, a business will be able to exclude from its general pool of capital expenditure any asset which it believes will have only a short life."

Revenue Tax relief for on-shore exploration and appraisal expenditure. "Onshore activities are sufficiently low-cost not to need this special incentive."

"I turn to a group of measures of particular importance to smaller businesses and the self-employed."

Higher tax threshold

"I propose to implement many of the proposals contained in last year's consultative document on Capital Gains Tax, notably to reduce the age for full relief to 60 and to extend relief to those who are obliged, by ill-health to retire before that age."

I have two changes to propose to the Business Expansion Scheme. The scheme was designed to encourage investment by individuals in new and expanding businesses in risk areas."

"I propose to include within the scheme companies formed to carry out research and development. By the same token I propose to exclude from the scheme certain ventures which primarily involve property development. Building and construction will, of course continue to be a qualifying trade."

The Chancellor said he proposed to increase the VAT threshold for small businesses to £19,500 from midnight.

Mr Lawson said that over the past five years the ranks of the self-employed have risen by well over half a million — some 30 per cent. But the self-employed suffer from one long-standing grievance so far as taxes are concerned. While the National Insurance contribution paid by an employee could not be set against tax, the National Insurance contribution paid by the self-employed could be set against tax at all."

Today I propose to remedy this grievance. As from April 6 tax relief will be allowed for half the graduated Class 2 National Insurance contribution paid by the self-employed. In addition, I have agreed with the Social Services Secretary that, as from the beginning of October, the flat rate contribution payable by the self-employed will be reduced from £4.50 to £3.50 a week."

The benefit of these reliefs to the self-employed will be £55 million in 1985-86 and £155 million in a full year. He said it was "a substantial package of measures to help small business and the self-employed."

Mr Lawson said: "I propose to increase the revenue from the excise duties by rather more than is required simply to keep pace with inflation — a less painful task now that inflation is relatively low."

I propose to increase the duty on cigarettes and hand-rolling tobacco by the equivalent, including VAT, of 6p.

Turn to page 7

so that if the asset is subsequently scrapped after, say, four years, it will be fully written off for tax over that period.

"The benefit to business could rise to about £300 million in the early 1990s."

Mr Lawson said his only proposal for change in North Sea oil taxation was "to remove immediate Petroleum

Kinnock attacks strategy that fails Britain

KINNOCK'S REPLY

By Colin Brown

THE Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, condemned the Chancellor's proposals as "a stalemate budget which would fail Britain again."

What the country needed was a budget of expansion, opportunity, justice, enterprise, and most of all jobs, he said. "This staggering Chancellor has in the face of all these calls simply given us a stalemate budget, a budget that is giving with one hand and taking away with another."

"He is turning his back on millions of unemployed and young people. He has turned his back and walked away from them, and he won't be forgiven for doing that."

The least the Chancellor could have done was to announce an additional £2,500 billion for investment with repairs, housing, roads, supply industries, training, and research and development. But Mr Kinnock said, while he was prepared to find £2½ billion to fight the miners' dispute, he was not prepared to do this to fight unemployment.

Mr Kinnock made a direct appeal to Tory dissenters to oppose the Chancellor's economic strategy. He said: "The Chancellor has told us he is battling down the wages, but he is not taking a steady course. He is travelling in circles, and sinking all the time."

"What we want in this coming year is for people of conscience and some courage on the other side of the House to join with us and stop him from taking our country down with him."

After welcoming the reduction in National Insurance contributions for the low paid, which was in the Labour Party's 1983 general election manifesto, Mr Kinnock said that Mr Lawson's comment about unemployment not being an option for the young sounded ominous from the lips of this Government.

"I demanded an assurance from Mr Lawson that the Government was not proposing to withdraw supplementary benefit paid to those looking for work who could not find training schemes to suit them, further education, or jobs."

"My own father went to a training camp in the 1930s. The penalty for not doing so was the withdrawal of dole. Fifty years later it may be that young people are being offered, as Mr Lawson's comment about unemployment not being an option for the young sounded ominous from the lips of this Government."

Mr Kinnock demanded to know whether the Government intended to repeat "a tragic part of our history" by the reintroduction of this scheme. He said the whole issue, he every youngster in it, would be a constant answer to that question.

Mr Lawson replied: "Had I any new proposals on that front to make they would have been contained in my budget speech."

Mr Kinnock said that the most squall of all the promises the Government had undertaken on the labour market was the move towards the abolition of the wages councils.

These included the hair-dressing wages council, with a minimum wage of £1.19 an hour, and the catering council, which guaranteed £1.17 an hour. A total of 10,000 notifications of breaches of the wages councils nationally were reported, but there were only two prosecutions.

"If he is so concerned about personal freedom, he should get the inspectors to uphold the law," Mr Kinnock said.

The Chancellor had put a lot of work into his budget, "it is highly unlikely a lot of work will come out of his budget."

Mr Kinnock went on: "We heard all about a budget for jobs last year. In the succeeding year unemployment increased by 145,000. That has been the case with each of the other six budgets for jobs. All we have seen is a remorseless increase from 1.25 million unemployed to a total 3.25 million, but actually 4 million unemployed. This budget will fail Britain again."

Unemployment was deeper and more socially and financially expensive than ever before. Action to fight unemployment was more necessary than ever before. "But there is very little that the Chancellor has said that properly recognises or properly responds to the fact that unemployment is the highest or the longest we have ever had."

The Prime Minister and her Government were creating despair, Mr Kinnock said. But the Chancellor had got himself into a position where even his own plans for tax cuts are sabotaged by his own policies of higher unemployment.



Capital gains tax reduced

disputing the fact that it is marred by an unacceptably high level of unemployment."

After voting the problems caused by the reserve value of the dollar, the Chancellor said the Government was determined to maintain steady downward pressure on inflation.

"The Government's economic strategy has two key components: a monetary policy designed to bring down inflation and a supply side policy designed to improve the competitive performance of the economy."

"The way to improve economic performance and create more jobs is to encourage enterprise, efficiency and flexibility; to promote competition, deregulation and free markets; to press ahead with privatisation and to improve incentives."

"The case for lower taxation rests on supply side policy: lower taxes will help to enhance incentives, limit distortions, improve the use of resources and heighten the spirit of enterprise."

"The great mistake of post-war demand management, which still has some devotees today, was to react to rising unemployment by injecting more money into the system, whether through the Budget or through the banks. So far from halting the upward trend of unemployment, this simply generated runaway inflation. That course we will not follow."

Mr Lawson told MPs: "Last year I set target ranges of 4-8 per cent for narrow money and 6-10 per cent for broad money. Over the 12 months to mid-February, the targeted measure of narrow money grew at around the middle of its range, and that of broad money at just below the top of its range."

"For next year shall be retaining the same two target aggregates. I attach equal importance to both. The target ranges for 1985-86 will be those indicated in last year's MTFS — that is to say, a reduction in monetary growth of 1 per cent in each case."

Mr Lawson said that while monetary policy was at the heart of the Medium-term Fi-



Budget for lowly paid

time. I am therefore prepared to set aside a fixed sum in public funds to launch this initiative.

"The Employment Secretary will be arranging consultations through the Manpower Services Commission. We aim to complete consultations by the end of June, so that a second year will be available for as many as possible of the 16-year-olds leaving school this year."

"Provided the outcome is satisfactory, I have undertaken to increase the Department of Employment's programme by £125 million in



Effect of miners' strike

additional 100,000 Community Programme places by June, 1987. These places will be for 18 to 24-year-olds who have been unemployed for six months or more, and other adults who have been unemployed for over a year."

"The net addition to public expenditure as a result of all the proposals I have just announced will be £75 million in 1985-86, £300 million in 1986-87, and £400 million in 1987-88."

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, will be extending to all employers, the provisions on unfair dismissal which currently apply to small firms (Labour's "disgraceful").

"The qualifying period for unfair dismissal claims will thus become two years for all new employees. This is a reasonable period of time and should lessen the reluctance of some employers to take on new people."

In addition, Mr King would be issuing a consultative document about the future of the Wages Councils later this week.

Wages Councils destroy jobs by making it illegal for employers to offer work at wages they can afford and the unemployed are prepared to accept. This applies in particular to small employers and to youngsters looking for their first job. The document will cover a number of proposals for radical change, including complete abolition."

Mr Lawson said his budget would carry forward the theme of tax reform he set out last year. He proposed to issue a Green Paper later this year on the reform of personal income tax. "The Green Paper will discuss a range of options opened up by computerisation."

"It is the Government's firm policy to reduce the



Jobs creation programme

so that if the asset is subsequently scrapped after, say, four years, it will be fully written off for tax over that period.

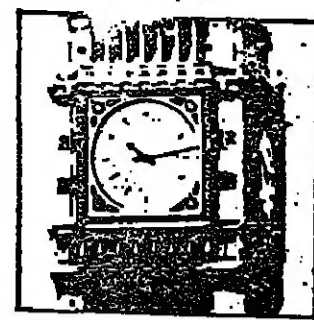
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BUDGET '85: REACTION

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday March 20 1985 7

Flutters of relief and careworn rapture



David McKie

LAST year there was adulation, some of it near-ecstatic. Nigel Lawson was even talked off as a future party leader, which had never happened before — and which, in the knowledge and bruises of his subsequent year, certainly hasn't happened since.

This year there was simply a guarded approval: respectable cheers, a flutter of order papers, but with something clearly held back, not least because many on the Tory benches could have been sure at the close just what this Budget added up to, or even, in some cases, if it added up at all.

That partly reflected his private and emotional nature, full of contrivances on which you'd need to study the pundits, consult a few people in the City or back home, before you could "after endorsement".

There were moments, certainly, which if they didn't touch last year's raptures still cheered the party more than this Chancellor has usually cheered it since. Sometimes they applauded his radical intentions, though often what pleased them of his subsequent year, certainly hasn't happened since.

No real changes in taxation of pensions. — any move in that direction, Nigel said, would be preceded by a Green Paper, so they might like to know he had no Green Papers in mind.

No wholesale re-engineering of VAT. Newspaper advertising, yes, but newspapers themselves, books, children's clothes and shoes, all these endangered species round which backbenchers had rallied through the winter, were to be spared. He'd never even, the Chancellor said, had any of these areas in mind, any more than he'd planned to clobber pensions. But had he eliminated these potential victims months ago new and more accurate candidates might have been added.

The Tories laughed at that, though looking back at months of constituency anguish they may soon be complaining that, not for the

first time, Nigel was being too clever by half.

The first big cheers came on wages councils, for the curb on their powers, the threat of subsequent extinction, and above all the decision, bitterly resented by Labour, that "wages councils destroy jobs".

The changes on husband and wife taxation were cunningly presented, on one hand as hang in time with women's lib, on the other as justice for women who chose to stay at home; still, for many Tory MPs where — Prime Ministers excepted — they belong. The tax changes — disappointing in scope, but that had been well enough trailed to cushion the blow — were popular, too, with genuine approval for the Chancellor's emphasis on help for the hard pressed, and the National Insurance decision, guardedly saved

until last, enthused them a lot, though Neil Kinnock did his best to knock the gloss off that by saying it had all been in the Labour programme at the last election.

But would it add up? Would it bring back the jobs? Especially in the margins, and in time for the next election? Mr Lawson was emphatic that it would. His supporters, who've lived through false dawns before, sounded less confident.

Before Mr Lawson's Budget we'd had Dennis Canavan's — or rather the introduction of the Labour MP for Falkirk's 10 minute rule Bill to make Chancellors more accountable to Parliament.

"Continuous assessment" was what Mr Canavan, a former deputy headmaster, was to principle even on Budget Day, dutifully filed passed them.

Mr Canavan won by 163 votes to four. His Bill, even so, is unlikely to be heard of again.

To the horror of most Tories, Michael Shaw (C. Scarborough) sought, on this day of all days, to oppose it, so there was much relief when he declined to divide the House.

Others, though, were happier to keep the Chancellor waiting. Labour's Willie Hamilton and David Wintnick assumed the guise of tellers against the bill, and four Conservative MPs — Edmund Butler (Wye, Forest), Elaine Kellett-Bowman (Lancaster), Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) and John Ward (Poole), wedded to principle even on Budget Day, dutifully filed passed them.

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No real impact on unemployment, says Tory wet

THE DEBATE

The first reaction from a Tory "wet" MP yesterday to the budget was that the Chancellor's proposals fell short of what was required to make a real impact on unemployment.

Speaking in the debate which followed Mr Nigel Lawson's speech Mr David Knox (Leek), said: "He has done nothing to increase substantially the level of domestic demand. He has given no indication of any plans to stabilise the international monetary situation."

Mr Knox told the Commons that increases in economic demand did not happen automatically. The Government had to act through increasing public expenditure. "There is plenty of slack in the real economy to enable this to happen without any new surge in inflation," he claimed.

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Mr Knox: "Falls short"

NI shake-up to create jobs

Continued from page 6

on a packet of 20 cigarettes, from midnight on Thursday, I do not however propose any increase at all in the duties on cigars and pipe tobacco."

Mr Lawson proposed increases which, including VAT, would put between a penny and 2p a pint of most beer (depending on its strength); a penny a pint on cider, 6p on a bottle of table wine and about 10p a bottle on sparkling or fortified wine.

In recognition of the current difficulties of the Scotch whisky industry, however, I propose to increase the duty on spirits by only 10p a bottle, well below the amount needed to keep pace with inflation. "All changes would take effect from midnight last night."

The duty on petrol and diesel would be increased by amounts which, including VAT, would raise the price at the pumps by approximately 4p and 3p a gallon respectively. This does no more than keep pace with inflation. These increases were taking effect from 6 o'clock yesterday evening. There was no change in the duty on heavy fuel oil.

For cars and light vans the vehicle excise duty will go up by £10 to £100. The pattern of duty on lorries will be changed to correspond more closely to the amount of wear and tear they cause to the roads. While there will be substantial increases in duty for some of the heaviest rigid lorries, for most lorries the rates will remain unchanged.

The excise duties would raise an extra £820 million in 1985-86, some £235 million more than is required to keep pace with inflation. The overall impact effect on the RPI of these changes will be 3 per cent.

Apart from one change I do not intend to make any further extension of the VAT base during the lifetime of this Parliament.

The one extension I propose concerns newspapers and magazines. I propose that from May 1 newspaper and magazine advertising should be subject to VAT. This will raise £20 million in 1985-86 and £50 million in a full year.

Announcing his main income tax proposals, Mr Lawson said he was making no change this year in the rates of income tax. He believed it was right to concentrate on raising the starting point for tax, which gave proportionately more help to those on low incomes.

The statutory indexation formula means I should increase all the principal income tax allowances and bands by 4.6 per cent, the increase in the RPI over the year to last December, rounded up.

For the higher rate threshold and bands I propose this year to do just that. The first higher rate of 40 per cent will be reached at a taxable income of £16,200, and the top rate of 60 per cent will apply to taxable income above £40,200.

For the basic thresholds I can do more. Statutory indexation would imply an increase in the single person's allowance of £100. I propose to increase it by precisely twice as much — precisely from £2,000 to £2,200.

Statutory indexation would imply an increase in the married man's allowance of £150. Again, I propose to raise it by precisely twice as much — £300 — from £2,155 to £2,455. I propose to increase this allowance this year by the same cash amount as the corresponding basic allow-

ances. Thus the single age allowance will rise by £200 from £2,400 to £2,600 and the married age allowance will go up by £300 from £2,955 to £3,255.

Mr Lawson told MPs: "Most single people will enjoy an income tax cut of at least £1.15 a week and most married couples an income tax cut of at least £1.73 a week. Some 800,000 people on low incomes — 100,000 of them widows — who would have paid tax if thresholds had not been increased, will pay no tax at all in 1985-86."

The changes will take effect on the last pay day of the year, 17. Their cost: £1.6 million in 1985-86.

Mr Lawson said there would be a radical reform of the structure of National Insurance contributions affecting both employers' and employees' contributions.

He said although he was unable to make a further substantial reduction in the overall burden of employment costs, he was abolishing the upper earnings limit for the employers' National Insurance contribution, which for 1985-86 has been set at £285 a week. This was met with cheers from all sides of the House.

Mr Lawson said that at present an employer paid in National Insurance the same cash sum, which for the coming year would be roughly £28 a week, for employees above the upper earnings limit, regardless of whether they earned £15,000 a year or £50,000.

Under the new and arguably fairer scheme I am now proposing, the employer's liability will be the same flat 10.45 per cent of earnings as at present applies below the upper earnings limit.

He added: "The £800 million raised by this change in full year enables me to make a substantial reduction in the cost of employing people at the lower end of the earnings scale. There, instead of the uniform 10.45 per cent I propose to introduce a system of graduated rates."

As now, there will be no National Insurance payable for those earning below the lower earnings limit, which for 1985-86 has been set at £25.50 a week.

For employees earning between this and £55 a week, the employer will in future have to pay only 5 per cent, instead of 10.45 per cent; for employees earning between £55 a week and £90 a week the new rate for employers will be 7 per cent; and for those earning between £90 and £130 a week the employer will pay 9 per cent.

The full employers' rate of 10.45 per cent will apply for those earning over £130 a week.

He was introducing a similar system of graduated NI contributions for the employees themselves at the lower end of the earnings scale.

The current system made NI contributions a particularly heavy burden for the low paid, and in future, those earning between £25.50 and £55 a week would pay at the rate of 5 per cent; those earning between £55 and £90 a week 7 per cent. Only those earning above £90 a week would be liable to the full 8 per cent on their earnings.

Under the changes, said Mr Lawson, "it will cost an employer £28 a week less to employ a young person or unskilled worker at just below £90 a week."

A single youngster on just under £90 a week will pay about £1.80 a week less in NI on top of the reduction in his income tax bill of £1.45 a week.

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Signed _____

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Midland Monthly Income Account

From the Listening Bank

Ex-RAF officer helped kill deputy prison governor

IRA henchman with grudge gets life for murder

From Paul Johnson, in Belfast

An embittered former RAF officer and retired civil servant who believed he had been discriminated against as a Roman Catholic "set up" the murder of a Northern Ireland deputy prison governor, Belfast crown court was told yesterday.

Owen Connolly aged 64, was given life imprisonment after pleading guilty to the murder of William McConnell who was shot dead in March 1984 by two IRA gunmen as he walked to his car outside his east Belfast home.

Connolly spied on Mr McConnell, a near neighbour, gave the killers refuge in his home, fed them, disposed of their weapons and disguised and led them out of the area after the murder.

Passing sentence, Lord Justice Basil Kelly remarked that how a man of his age, education and intelligence could "descend into the pits of murderous intrigue and violence" was almost beyond comprehension.

Connolly's wife, Margaret, 52, was bound over to keep the peace for five years after admitting failure to disclose information.

His daughter, Carmel, 23, a civil servant, pleaded guilty to the same charge and was given 12 months imprisonment suspended for two years. Both had known the night before the murder that Mr McConnell was to be killed by the IRA but they failed to inform the security forces.

Counsel for the prosecution said that the family was arrested when police on routine house-to-house inquiries noticed that the father was very nervous. A search of the home revealed a piece of paper which led to the family being taken into custody. It was not said what the paper contained but all three later made statements to detectives.

Connolly described how he had always had nationalist leanings and began to mix with Republicans. His job was to look for targets, observe the movements of policemen and note car registration numbers.

The evening before the killing two men and a woman arrived at his home. They donned wigs, and disguise and carried weapons in a brief case. The gang then went to another house which was taken over for the night to be used as a base for the shooting.

Immediately after Mr McConnell had been gunned down in front of his wife and three-year-old daughter, the two IRA men came back to Connolly's home where they shaved off moustaches, were hidden and fed.

Defending counsel said Mr Connolly, a native of Northern Ireland, served in the RAF for seven years and became a flight lieutenant navigator, taking part in 30 bombing missions over Germany.

He then became a civil servant and was a senior clerical officer in the Department of Agriculture until retirement in 1983. However, during that period he believed he had been passed over for promotion because he was a Roman Catholic. He made a complaint to the Ombudsman but it was not upheld.

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Secrecy attack on Wick A-test plan

By David Hearst

The Government was yesterday pressed for a full statement on its atom weapons testing programme in Britain after the disclosure on Monday that Wick, in North-west Scotland, was considered as the site for an explosion involving radioactive material.

Scottish MPs yesterday tabled questions demanding more information on the revelation, which was made on the last day of the Royal Australian Commission's hearings in London on Britain's atomic bomb tests in the 1950s.

Mr Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee East and leader of the Scottish National Party said: "The view from Whitehall obviously was that the Scottish natives, like the Australian Aborigines, were totally expendable."

Mr George Foulkes, Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, claimed that public records on atomic testing were being kept secret long after they were due to be released under the 30 year rule: "We need to know what other secrets similar to plans to explode atomic material in Scotland are being hidden," he said.

The commission was presented with a 30-year-old paper by Dr W. G. Marley, a scientist at Harwell Atomic Research Centre, in which the proposal to test at Wick radioactive material which would serve as a trigger to an atomic bomb explosion, was discussed.

Mr Marley wrote: "My opinion is that such trials could be done in the UK."

But the commission heard how Wick was ruled out because its high rainfall might affect instruments used to monitor the tests.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the MoD admitted Wick was considered as a site for atomic weapons testing.

He said: "There was a proposal in the 1950s to carry out experiments in the Wick area involving the release of short-life radioactive material. This was Polonium, which has a half-life of 138 days. Polonium releases alpha particles, which generate neutrons to start a nuclear reaction going. This was not an atomic bomb-type explosion. The proposal was not proceeded with as it was decided that Wick was not a suitable area. The chosen location was Emu Field in Australia."

The commission also heard evidence from Lord Penney, who was in charge of the atomic weapons testing programme in Australia. Lord Penney admitted that "in hindsight" at least one of the 12 nuclear devices tested in Australia, the Totem I test at Emu Field, exploded in unsafe conditions, when the wind conditions were too strong.

The Totem I blast in 1953 was blamed for causing sickness among Aborigines and for a black mist which fell on settlements down wind of the explosion.

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Mr Marley wrote: "My opinion is that such trials could be done in the UK."

But the commission heard how Wick was ruled out because its high rainfall might affect instruments used to monitor the tests.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the MoD admitted Wick was considered as a site for atomic weapons testing.

He said: "There was a proposal in the 1950s to carry out experiments in the Wick area involving the release of short-life radioactive material. This was Polonium, which has a half-life of 138 days. Polonium releases alpha particles, which generate neutrons to start a nuclear reaction going. This was not an atomic bomb-type explosion. The proposal was not proceeded with as it was decided that Wick was not a suitable area. The chosen location was Emu Field in Australia."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Two Britons on aircraft charges

BRITISH engineers Mr Kenneth Clark and Mr Angus Paterson appeared in court in Lagos, Nigeria, yesterday charged with conspiracy to steal an aircraft and stealing an aircraft.

According to reports reaching London, their case was adjourned until April 24. The judge ordered that they should have access to the defending counsel before the next hearing.

Bodies found after siege

TWO MEN were found dead with gunshot wounds yesterday after an armed siege lasting nine-and-a-half hours at a bungalow in the Norfolk village of Buxton.

The victims were named as Richard Green, aged 26, whose estranged wife Gail, lived in the bungalow, and Christopher Adams, aged 23. Their bodies were found at dawn by police who had surrounded the bungalow.

Fumes escape leads to fine

A CHEMICAL waste disposal company was fined £1,000 yesterday when it admitted that noxious fumes had escaped from its plant, affecting employees at an adjoining factory.

ReChem International Ltd admitted a summons at Hythe, new Southampton, that on September 12 last year at its Hythe plant it failed to use the best practicable means for preventing emission of noxious or offensive substances. Emission from a chimney included bromine and chlorine, the court was told.

Customs seize executive jet

A £5 MILLION executive jet aircraft, the 125, built at Broughton, Croydon, by the state-controlled British Aerospace Company has been impounded by Customs and Excise officials because they suspect the firm buying it has links with South Africa.

A company in Swindon has already paid for the plane which has been fitted out and painted to its specifications. The firm was due to accept delivery this week.

Fan who swore goes to gaol

A CHELSEA fan who swore at Sunderland fans outside Stamford Bridge on March 4 was jailed for seven days at Hove Road magistrates' court yesterday. Gaol was ordered for a 21-year-old fan of Belvedere Park, stipendiary magistrate Mr Eric Crowther said.

The British public has enough of this kind of nonsense, it is now the policy of found guilty of threatening behaviour at football matches.

New chief for Fabian Society

THE Fabian Society has appointed a new general secretary, Mr John Wainwright, aged 35, a publicist, editor of the City accountants' Post, Mr Wainwright and Co, and previously the editor of journals for the Labour Revenue Staff Federation.

Mr Wainwright, who was educated in Bolton and was a member of Tunbridge Wells Labour Party, will take over in May from Mr Ian Martin, who is taking a post with Amnesty International.

Inquiry into meals spending

LIVERPOOL city council has called in the Audit Commission to investigate overspending of £230,000 on equipment by its schools meals service last year. An internal inquiry is also to be held.

Monitoring procedures in the council's treasury department were criticised yesterday at a meeting of the education committee for failure to warn of the overspend.

Tablets of war in basement

TWO STONE tablets giving military details of the Battle of Torino in 1706 have been found in the basement of an old house in Boston, Lincolnshire, by workers carrying out electrical repairs.

The tablets are believed to have been smuggled back to England by mercenaries who fought for Italy against France during the Spanish War of Succession.



Mr Paul Watson and his wife, Joy, outside their home in Aberdare with the car they used to get him to work during and after the miners' strike. Demonstrators have accused Mrs Watson of helping to set up television pictures. Picture: Chris Gregory

Police 'not at fault for attack on car'

By Paul Hovland, Welsh Correspondent

The Chief Constable of South Wales, Mr David East, has countered claims that his force neglected its duty when demonstrators allegedly attacked a strikebreaker's car earlier this month.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was reported to have been shocked by television pictures from the National Coal Board's Phosphate plant, near Aberdare, mid-Glamorgan. An unmanned Independent Television News camera in Mr Paul Watson's car showed one of its windows being smashed after his wife Joy had driven him to work.

Mr Brittan called for a report and Mr East has said in his reply that Mrs Watson drove to the smokeless fuel plant 35 minutes early without telling police of the change. There were no officers on duty.

Police have been providing protection since Mr Watson, aged 38, returned to work in November. There were more confrontations when the strike ended and police had kept in touch with Mrs Watson about the timings of journeys.

Demonstrators have accused Mrs Watson of "setting up" a situation in which ITN might get dramatic pictures if the police were not there. Mrs Watson, aged 42, said that she could not say why she had driven to the plant early. "We don't want to comment because there is an internal police inquiry," she said.

ITN said yesterday: "We did not ask Mrs Watson to go in early and there was no collusion or mystery about this."

When we asked Mrs Watson on air about the police absence she said she had told the police that she was going in early. The chief constable denied this.

"There were lots of journalists and a BBC television crew, as well as ourselves, waiting outside with the demonstrators. Mr East has received 121 complaints from viewers accusing his force of failing to protect the Watsons. Mr East has said the events "at face value" reflected unfavourably on the police.

Police have tried to detain trouble and prevented a BBC Radio reporter from travelling into the plant with the Watsons.

They have studied the ITN film in an attempt to identify demonstrators. One woman has been charged with throwing a stone at the car and 11 other people, including three juveniles, have been reported for alleged public order offences.

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In short, it offers the photographer the choice between total automated simplicity, or complete control for every exposure."

Gavin Hodge, "Camera Weekly"
2nd February 1985.

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MINOLTA

Brussels summit could achieve
real progress towards unity

EEC report urges new powers for Parliament

From Derek Brown
in Brussels

A report urging radical reform of the EEC, including drastic curbs on the right of national governments to block Community measures, will be put to next week's European summit in Brussels.

The draft report also proposes increased powers for the European Parliament, and a new security and defence role for the EEC. The overall goal says the committee which drafted the report, should be the establishment of a European political and monetary union.

Publication next week will mark an important stage in the growing debate on Europe's future. Successive summits have solemnly pledged moves towards greater integration. This one will have before it at least an outline plan of solid action.

The report contains much ammunition for those who believe in the "two-speed" Europe theory — and those who like to blame Britain for the Community's failure to pull together.

Mrs Thatcher will be delighted with the report's strong support for her own European priority — the establishment of a genuine Common Market.

The six countries which formed the EEC in 1958 — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg — all support the principle of Community decision-making by majority vote, save "in certain exceptional cases."

Britain, Denmark, and Greece, believe that where "very important" national interests are at stake, decisions should be unanimous. The Irish Republic objects to the wording of the final draft of the report, which does not ex-

placitly refer to protection of vital national interests.

Ireland, the only neutral, non-Nato member state, also objects to the suggestion of an EEC security policy.

But the bulk of the formal reservations noted in the 35-page report were entered by Greece which clings fiercely to the principle of national autonomy within the Community.

Both committees will report to the Brussels summit, although the national leaders are expected to wait until the following meeting in Milan in June for a substantive debate.

The institutional reform committee was chaired by Senator Jim Dooe, a former foreign minister of Ireland.

The report complains of differences between member states, which have obscured the economic advantages of a truly common market and economic union.

The report calls for a strengthened European Commission, with one member from each country, and a President entitled to pick his own team in place of the present system of government nomination.

Even more expanded powers are suggested for the European Parliament, which is at present chiefly a consultative body.

The Dooe committee wants it to be given effective legislative authority, with the right to debate and amend commission proposals.

Mrs Thatcher is certain to oppose such extended power for the European Parliament, having little taste for the Strasbourg Assembly which has so frequently criticised British policy.

As for the majority voting suggestion, the British view is that all countries have used the national right of veto in their own interests.

Spanish fishing pact near

From our own Correspondent
in Brussels

THE European Community was close last night to settling accession terms on fisheries with Spain.

The outline of a settlement, which has eluded ministers for many months, was put in doubt last night by the fact of Spain's EEC membership, planned for January 1 next year, emerged in the third day of intensive talks by foreign ministers here.

The deal should give Spain's mighty 17,000-vessel fishing fleet restricted access to community waters. The number of vessels allowed, and their maximum permitted catch of specific species, remains in doubt.

Officials said that all matters of principle had been settled, and that the ministers were engaged in bargaining on numbers.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Fernandez Morán, told reporters he was still optimistic that the bulk of the negotiations would be concluded by the end of this week to allow Spain and Portugal to join by January next year.

After agreeing that Spain should be integrated from the start in the fisheries policy, the ministers got down to hard bargaining over who should sacrifice what to allow Spain a share of their scarce fish.

The Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, emerged briefly to predict that the main accession terms should be settled by the end of this week. "It is very important that we make headway this week. We want to achieve progress before next week's European Council (EEC) summit," he said.

Agreement on fishing should open the way to a global deal on other outstanding issues with Spain and Portugal. Diplomats here now expect accession treaties to be signed by the end of June. That should leave just enough time for the member parliaments to ratify the final terms in time for the enlargement deadline.

Star Wars slow Geneva talks

By Hella Pick

The new US-Soviet arms talks on reducing nuclear arsenals and preventing an arms race in space have run into heavy waters more quickly than had been anticipated.

The two superpowers hold diametrically opposed views about space weapons. The Soviet Union seeks to ban them. The United States, on the other hand is determined to pursue the Star Wars research project, and seeks to convince the Soviet Union that the Geneva talks should be directed towards a joint examination of the possible future role of space weapons in assuring mutual security.

These differences are so firmly held that they appear to be holding up procedural agreement on organising the Geneva talks into a more manageable forum for negotiations.

After yesterday's full plenary session, the second since the beginning of the Geneva talks a week ago, the US spokesman would only confirm that 21 members from each of

the two negotiating teams had participated, that the talks had lasted 2½ hours, and that a further plenary session would be held on Thursday.

But there was still no indication how soon the two sides would begin to meet in the smaller groups which they have promised to set up.

The first group is to concentrate on limits to medium-range nuclear weapons, including cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union's SS20s.

The second group will handle strategic, long-range nuclear missiles, including Soviet land-based ICBMs, and the MX missile if President Reagan's campaign for congressional support succeeds.

The third group is to handle the space weapons issue, and the Americans also want to introduce a far-reaching re-examination of strategic doctrine.

Although both sides yesterday stood by their commitment to maintaining the confidentiality of their exchanges, the

indications are that the Soviet Union is strongly resisting the US agenda for the "space" group, and that this is delaying the shift of the Geneva talks from formal plenary sessions into the three working groups.

Tass has already alleged that the US is "deliberately heading for blocking" the Geneva talks, so that it could go ahead with its Strategic Defence Initiative — President Reagan's effort to develop defensive space weapons.

Mr Viktor Izraelyan, the high-ranking Soviet ambassador to the 40-country UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva — not to be confused with the US-Soviet talks — in yet another attack on the Strategic Defence Initiative declared yesterday that it sharply increased the danger of nuclear war.

In Moscow, commentators in Pravda yesterday described President Reagan's pressure on Congress to approve appropriations for 21 more MX missiles

as further evidence that the Administration was not sincere in its approach to the Geneva arms negotiations.

There has also been a battery of criticism against the Belgian Government's announcement that cruise missiles had already been deployed in the country. Moscow sees this as evidence that the United States "is the real master" in Belgium.

President Reagan's sharp language against the Soviet Union at the end of his visit to Canada will also sour the climate in the Geneva talks.

Mr Reagan claimed that the Soviet Union was now violating the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, on which the Geneva talks are certain to focus.

He also said that the Russians were violating the Salt II agreement, the Geneva convention banning the use of chemical weapons, together with the Yalta and Helsinki agreements. Such broadsides are not calculated to generate goodwill and a constructive negotiating spirit.

Troops combat student riots

New Delhi: Troops moved into the western city of Ahmedabad yesterday, when fresh violence erupted after four people were killed in student protests.

The Press Trust of India said that army units, patrolled the worst affected areas after angry groups of people went on a hunger strike, looting shops, and setting fire to buildings.

Trouble began on Monday, when students demonstrated over the state government's policy of reserving university places and government jobs for underprivileged groups.

Three people were killed when police opened fire to restore order, and a fourth was stabbed to death when rival student groups fought running battles. At least five people were injured, the PTI said.

A curfew on part of the city, in Gujarat state, was extended yesterday to other districts.

Firemen had difficulty dealing with fires which swept through shops and houses.

The state government announced last week that it was postponing for a year a review of its reservation policy, which ensures underprivileged students a place at colleges and universities.

Hundreds of people have been injured in four weeks of anti-reservation protests by students in several areas, including Madhya Pradesh state. Student leaders opposed to the policy said that the practice of setting aside a quota of university places and jobs severely curtailed opportunities available for employment on the basis of merit.

The Government yesterday severely criticised the management of the pesticides factory in Bhopal, where poison gas leaked last December, killing 2,500 people and injuring 25,000 others.

Parliamentary Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, told Parliament that a government report showed that the management had not told people living near the plant what to do in the event of a leak.

Reuter.



The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Mr Marcelino Oreja (right) opens the debate on human rights in Vienna yesterday. On the left is the Austrian President, Dr Rudolf Kirchschläger.

59 held in cocaine crackdown

From H. G. Reza
in San Diego

A South American drug ring, allegedly responsible for smuggling cocaine into the United States from Peru, has been cracked with the arrest of 59 people, federal authorities said yesterday.

A prosecutor, Peter Nunez, said that Augustin Fernando Maurtua, aged 26, of Carlsbad, headed West Coast operations of the ring, while Jose Antonio Ledgard, aged 27, of Miami was the East Coast chief.

Both men, identified by Mr Nunez as Peruvian nationals, are being held without bail and were among those arrested last week and over the weekend.

"These people (Maurtua and Ledgard) were in the highest echelon in the South American cocaine cartel," Mr Nunez said at a press conference here.

Eighty suspects were named in a 204-count indictment, and 59 were in custody. Arrests were made throughout Southern California, and in San Francisco, Nevada, Guam, Florida, Texas, Georgia, and Michigan. The arrests involved more than 100 Federal Agents and culminated an 18-month investigation.

Mr Nunez said that another 20 people, most of them cocaine purchasers, are expected to be named in a new indictment by Thursday. He said that the ring was responsible for taking "millions of dollars" in drug profits out of the United States.

According to the indictment, the organisation had outlets for distributing cocaine throughout the United States.

Those arrested were arraigned in federal court here under heavy security. — Los Angeles Times.

Reagan starts arm twisting in Senate

From our own Correspondent
in Washington

President Reagan made a personal visit to Congress yesterday to lobby senators over lunch. The critical votes he seeks to assure the continued production of the controversial MX missile could hinge more on the MX's job-creating potential than on military or diplomatic considerations.

The Senate armed services committee voted by 11-6 on Monday night to support a \$1.5 billion programme for 21 more missiles in 1985. But the four decisive votes—two in each House—were beginning yesterday hours after the President's unusually direct arm-twisting on the Senate's home ground.

Both sides are cautious about predicting victory in the first Senate vote. President Reagan has built up considerable momentum by linking the controversial and much-dreaded MX to Soviet perceptions of American will-power in the Geneva arms talks, but last-minute surveys of senators indicated a close finish. The Associated Press news agency reported a 46-46 split, while another agency put the President ahead by 44 to 41, with

12 undecided and 3 senators leaning against the MX.

It was the undecided senators from both parties who were attracting particular interest. Senator Alan Simpson, the deputy Republican leader, called their tactics of putting a price on their votes "outrageous", asking them: "Why don't you get a mask and a gun?"

Some congressmen have tried to hold up the missile programme pending a better deal for the stricken farmers of the Mid-West, but others are forced by economic pressure to weigh their doubts about MX against the local jobs they know it will create.

Some senators are supporting it this year but saying that they will not support next year's proposed batch of 48 more missiles. The full programme of 100 to replace ageing Minutemen in the silos of the same Mid-West farm states would create an estimated 32,123 jobs directly and 93,300 indirectly, including economic spin-offs.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, seems set to meet his counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in Vienna, in mid-May.

With signs of severe facial bruising.

A forensic expert, meanwhile, has confirmed that the dead officer, Commander Gabriel Gonzalez, also said to have been involved in the kidnapping and drug smuggling to the US, may have died after a "powerful blow".

The arrest of Commander Gonzalez was embarrassing for the US, which recently had praised him for his part in investments in the case of six Americans who have disappeared in Mexico since December.

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US poll spending curbs end

From Michael White
in Washington

Conservative activists across the United States were celebrating the Supreme Court ruling which struck down a post-Watergate reform limiting the amount of money that can be spent on behalf of a presidential candidate.

At the heart of the 7-2 judgment was an attempt by the Democratic Party and the Federal Election Commission to curb the phenomenal growth since the Watergate era of political action committees (PACs) which raise money from individuals and spend it on favoured candidates behind rather than in the open.

Most are conservative, as the 1984 election figures again underline. Approximately \$152 million was spent by PACs supporting President Reagan's reelection compared with \$620,000 for the Democrats' Mr Walter Mondale.

The drive against blatant corruption of politicians in return for favours which culminated—but by no means started—in the Iran Administration scandals, led to a series of restrictions, in return for which main presidential candidates get federal funds of about \$40 million each. Direct individual contributions are limited to \$1,000.

Individual donations to PACs will remain limited to a maximum of \$25,000 spread over five to 25 PACs. But in ruling that the universally ignored \$1,000 per PAC expenditure on behalf of presidential nominees was unconstitutional, Mr Justice Rehnquist stressed the free speech dimension.

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Alfonsin ignores Falklands in Washington aid-seeking trip

From Mark Tran
in Washington

President Alfonsin of Argentina put his country's need for economic aid ahead of any concern about the Falkland Islands issue in his meeting with Mr Reagan at the White House yesterday.

In a reference to stiff IMF conditions for its loans, Mr Alfonsin said that it was necessary for the emergent democracies of Latin America to achieve tangible economic results.

President Reagan said he appreciated the severe economic problems that Mr Alfonsin had inherited, and pledged that the US would do what it could to assist him in his efforts to improve the Argentine economy.

He also used the occasion to denounce Nicaragua, and said that the countries of the hemisphere could not just watch "the Communist tyranny imposed in Nicaragua spread to the free lands of the Americas."

The President also claimed that there were nearly three times as many people fighting the Sandinista Government as there were fighting the previous Somoza regime.

Given the Argentine leader's

preoccupation with the plight of the economy, the Falklands issue seemed to be pushed into the background. He simply told Mr Reagan that the issue was still of great concern, and hoped that Argentina would be able to sit down with the British again. But, according to a US official, he did not ask for any help from the US on the matter.

His main mission seems to be to solicit US support for Argentine positions in further negotiations with the IMF. Argentina has to discuss the setting of targets for June and September, in order to receive more IMF funds. Argentina has argued that the belt-tightening has gone as far as it could. But the IMF wants Mr Alfonsin to do more to bring down the inflation rate of 800 per cent.

The US official refused to be drawn into saying whether the Administration would support Argentina. He said there were always going to be differences between the IMF and debtor countries over the harshness of austerity measures, but noted that the US had participated in bridging gaps for Argentina in the past.

Jerome Morgan adds from

Buenos Aires: President Alfonsin's trip to Washington is the latest step in his Government's attempt to convince the world that Argentina is relinquishing the unpredictable ways of its recent past.

The Government claimed last weekend that it had persuaded the IMF to renegotiate the targets set under the \$1,425 billion standby credit, from which Argentina is thought to have seriously strayed.

The Economy Ministry said that regular monitoring of the economy had been "suspended" and bankers said yesterday that the Government had probably accepted a "shadow programme" of more stringent emergency measures.

Hopes that the Government was abandoning the unfulfilled aspirations of its first year in power were dimmed by the reappointment of Mr Edouard Grinspun last week as the new head of the Planning Secretariat, where, it is feared, he will continue to wield influence over the economy.

President Alfonsin's apparent inability to make a clean break with an old friend and close political associate has only added to doubts about his will to follow through unpleasant decisions.

Spokesmen for the West German, US and British missions and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, said they had no information on Mr Gheja's disappearance.

A Soviet official said Mr Gheja had been in Delhi for five years and was promoted to diplomatic status last year. — Reuter.

Reuter.

Rebels bomb minister's home

From Mark Tran
in Lima

Leftwing guerrillas bombed the home of Peru's Labour Minister and 65 rebels died in clashes in the country-side as political violence intensified prior to general elections, police said yesterday.

The rebels in their biggest assault for nearly three months, damaged the doorway of Mr Joaquin Leguia's home, seized a radio station and bombed the house of the brother of the Agriculture Minister, Mr Juan Hurtado Miller.

Police, who rounded up nearly 1,000 people after the

bombings, said no one was injured and one vigilante was said to have been wounded.

Police said that the violence brought to 215 the number of deaths this year in Ayacucho, a mountain area where Sendero began its campaign in 1980.

The rebels have called for a boycott of the elections, saying they are a farce intended to keep the rich in power and are reported to plan to distribute millions of cards bearing instructions on how to spoil ballot forms. — Reuter.

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Baby-spitting frog at risk

Sydney: Australia's unique gastric brooding frog could become extinct without revealing exactly how it gives birth through its mouth.

A first species, discovered in a small area of Queensland's rain forest, has not been seen since 1979 and scientists believe it has passed into history.

A second, larger species was found further north early last year but there are now fears that this too could disappear.

The brooding frog (rhombophryne), the only vertebrate which broods its young in its stomach, spits out the babies after swallowing its eggs. But no scientist has seen the female frog lay and ingest the eggs either in its rain-forest habitat or in the laboratory.

None has been fully bred in captivity although a year ago a pregnant female of the new species spat out 22 young at the University of South Aus-

tralis soon after being taken from the wild.

Why and how the aquatic frog's reproductive cycle evolves remains a matter of speculation and its relationship to nearly 200 other species of Australian frogs is still not certain.

Mr Michael Tyler, senior zoology lecturer at the university said he thought there was a good chance that the newly-found species would become extinct. He has only one frog for research at the moment because Queensland wildlife officials have decided the animal is scarce.

The university has stopped using the frog to help its medical research into gastric ulcers and is now relying on the common Queensland cane toad.

Scientists found that a hormone produced by the developing tadpoles within the stomach of the brooding frog stopped the secretion of gastric juices and also changed the

structural lining of the stomach.

Conservationists blame forest clearing and possibly pesticides for destroying the frog's winter hibernation habitat.

But Mr Keith Macdonald, a research ranger with the Queensland's National Parks and Wildlife Service, said several other species had disappeared along with the brooding frog. "Not everything is attributable to humans," he said.

Despite a poor wet season, Mr Macdonald is more optimistic than some scientists about the frog's survival and reported finding a couple of young during a survey trip this month.

He hopes the second species can be used to explain why the first one disappeared but said that there was no way to ensure that it did not become extinct. — Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prisoner is force fed

AN imprisoned Solidarity activist, Mr Bogdan Lis, is being force fed by warders after starting a hunger strike nine days ago in protest against his arrest, his lawyer said in Warsaw yesterday.

Mr Lis was detained last month with Mr Adam Michnik and Mr Adyślaw Easyński in connection with the banned free trade union's plans to mount a general strike against food price increases. His lawyer said that Mr Lis claimed he was wrongfully held and intended to starve for two weeks. — Reuter.

Passport charge

POLICE have charged an Indian-born businessman involved in Britain's biggest bankruptcy case with obtaining a passport under a false name, the Press Trust of India said yesterday.

Mr Rajendra Sathia, managing director of East Commodities, was due to leave India on March 2, one day after he was arrested in New Delhi at the request of London's Fraud Squad. — Reuter.

Albanian gaoled

THE District court of Titova Mitrovia, a city in Kosovo province, has sentenced Mr Gani Katirji, aged 39, an Albanian to three years in jail for spreading hostile propaganda, Politika newspaper reported in Belgrade yesterday.

The court ruled that Mr Katirji taped and listened to songs designed to spread hatred among Yugoslav nationalities, and glorifying the Albanian ruler, Enver Hoxha, and the Albanian Communist Party. — AP.

Minister indicted

A FORMER government minister has been indicted on charges of misappropriating \$1.6 million in public funds, the Bonn district court said yesterday.

Mr Egon Franke, minister for inter-German relations from 1969-1982, was charged last April 13 with misappropriating the money AP.

Lawyers strike

NEARLY 5,000 lawyers in Naples have called a week-long strike to call attention to the danger they face in representing criminals who turn State's evidence, a lawyers' union spokesman said.

The seeds of hope are thinly sown

Last year, to widespread Tory acclaim, Mr Lawson unveiled a budget for jobs and enterprise. Yesterday (with unemployment higher by 136,000 and interest rates up by five percentage points) he — lo and behold — introduced another budget for jobs, in much dampened political circumstances. More of the same, only more so. It was a budget to assuage the City and to make work more attractive for poorer people and the young. Within his own — highly restrictive — terms of reference, it was, as last year, a clever feat of financial juggling. Employers will find it cheaper to employ low wage earners (through lower national insurance contributions) but will be stung at the upper end. This will produce a self-financing reform which, coupled with extensions of the Youth Training Scheme, the raising of the rate at which people pay tax and some legislative changes in the labour market, will offer scope for more jobs or quasi jobs.

By opting for rigorous financial orthodoxy, the Chancellor has produced one surprise. He has only used half of the up to £1.5 billion "giveaway" he was thought to have up his ample waistcoat. As a result he was able to offer eager backbenchers just a modest dollop of the tax reductions so repeatedly promised. After all, if Mr Lawson really believes that the importance of lower taxes resides not in whether they increase demand or not, but in the "supply side" effect they have on incentives, why does he not just award them in larger quantities and not make them dependent on a balancing of the books which may never come. He has rejected the politico-economic advice of people like Professor Patrick Minford (once said to be Mrs Thatcher's favourite economist) that it was absolutely essential to have very substantial tax cuts this year because it takes nearly three years for the full effect to come through. Three years from now (he argues) it will be almost the tenth anniversary of Conservative rule and if no end to unemployment is in sight by then people will turn in desperation to others whose policies he regards as dangerous.

But, in truth, it is highly unlikely that yesterday's package will do the trick. It may pave the way for a quick drop of a point or so in interest rates. But there are still four more percentage points to go before we get back to where we were at least last year's budget. There is, to be sure, a cornucopia of benefits for the businesses large and small and yet more tax reliefs for the better off. Those with long term holdings of shares or second homes, in particular, will do well out of the capital gains changes. Those in council houses? Well, not so well.

The disaster of the budget is that it offers — national insurance reform apart — nothing that hasn't been tried already and found wanting in solving the over-riding problem the Chancellor has addressed himself to: the reduction of unemployment. The difficulty is not just to make an impact on the 4 million or so without real jobs at the moment, but preventing a remorseless rise in future years while industry continues to shed labour as the effects of the microchip takeover from the recession.

Mr Lawson has totally ignored the clamour call of employers, unions, independent forecasters and Tory Wets that the best way to alleviate unemployment is to borrow money to improve the country's infrastructure, fast approaching a perilous state. This is only the first plank of a necessary programme, but it is one that the Government contemptuously rejects.

What is still needed is not a dogmatic contraction of borrowing (what would happen if British industry did the same?) but an expansion of the borrowing requirement to be spent on capital assets to finance industrial expansion and the nation's infrastructure.

Suppose the Chancellor achieves his nirvana of freeing the Government from nearly all its borrowings. Britain's infrastructure, already in a serious state of decline (according to the National Economic Development Office) will be in an even worse state. The problem will have to be tackled some time. It won't go away. Why not do it now while there is so much unemployment and when the cost to the State of taking on labour is cheap because of the unemployment pay and other costs saved? Reduced borrowing will not build roads and bridges.

Mr Lawson's continued policy of retrenchment is all the more alarming when you see what is happening on the

foreign exchange markets. If (and admittedly it is by no means certain yet) the current slump in the value of the dollar turns out to be the start of the long term fall that so many economists have been predicting, then there is an extra need for stronger economies to embark on a policy of coordinated expansion in order to cushion the effect of a falling dollar on world growth. A large chunk of recent European growth has been the result of the strong dollar turning the US into an importer's paradise. A combination of the banking crisis in Ohio and the facts (confirmed this week) that the US has become a net debtor nation for the first time since 1917 has made international investors realise that the party cannot go on for ever. If the US is to have a "soft landing" it will need all the help it can get from its allies. The strength of the UK balance of payments and the low (by world standards) budget deficit provided an opportunity for Mr Lawson to take at least one expansionary step in the right direction. He has blankly refused. The country and his own party will not forgive him if he is wrong.

Bang go the rules again

There you go again. You did it on GCHQ, decreeing that something would happen at a stroke, and finding out it was legal long afterwards. Now you've done it again (as shamelessly admitted this week), appointing Mr Peter Levene to the Civil Service as £95,000-a-year Chief of Defence Procurement, and then discovering it was illegal and outside the rules.

The You in question, of course, is Mrs Margaret Thatcher, a vigorous proponent of law and order unless she wants something done in a hurry (although a small, putty-like part of You may also be Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Home Civil Service and giver of advice on such matters which is either wrong or blithely disregarded). And the issues involved, though inevitably complex, are important if you care at all about the conduct of public life.

There was, it may be remembered, a bit of public fuss last December when Mr Levene, Chairman of United Scientific Holdings, vice-chairman of the Defence Manufacturers' Association and sometime political defence adviser to Mr Michael Heseltine, was suddenly unveiled as our highest paid civil servant. Naturally, existing civil ser-

vants on existing Civil Service salaries were not best pleased. But the real fuss took place behind closed doors. The Civil Service Commissioners, operating under an Order in Council, are charged with the duty and obligation of vetting Whitehall entrants. They have, on the one hand, to make sure jobs are properly advertised and open to competition. And they have to make sure that nominees for posts are qualified and suitable. Mr Levene (however qualified, however suitable) went through none of those hurdles. He simply got the job because Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heseltine said so. Eventually a lurking sub-clause, an escape hatch, was found, and Mr Levene confirmed on a slightly different basis. But what would have happened if no such escape had been contrived? Would Mrs Thatcher have, characteristically, ordered the Order in Council amended?

Nor is this just a matter of protocol or form. United Scientific Holdings makes a lot of armaments: it sells them, inter alia, to the Ministry of Defence. As Mr Levene was passing, at the double, into Whitehall, so Sir Frank Cooper, lately Permanent Secretary at the MoD, was joining the USH board. Such comings and goings may be commonplace in America, where men who make defence policy have been armament manufacturers and may be again. But the acceleration of that trend here — creating a situation where the chaps who define the need for defence are also, up and down the time scale, the chaps who provide the goods to meet that need — is one demanding the closest debate and scrutiny. That, in the system, is scrutiny the Civil Service Commissioners are appointed to exercise. And that, in Mrs Thatcher's view, was a role of no importance.

It won't do. In the defence area, of all areas, it won't do. The Prime Minister, of course, likes to move at a pace. But not at the expense of the safeguards we have. And not again, please, by fiat, and bullying bluster.

Wick and the wider world

If crying over spilt milk is a waste of time then surely crying over milk that was not spilt at all is even more so. Thus those in Scotland and elsewhere demanding an investigation of unrealistic plans to test a nuclear device in the Wick area 30 years ago should rather go on their knees in

gratitude for the soggy climate which killed the idea. Those who reacted to the discovery of the scheme by the Australian Royal Commission investigating Britain's early nuclear tests with incredulous laughter or stunned astonishment need only make a modest imaginative leap to understand why the Australians are so concerned about the trials. If Wick seems a daft place to let off an atomic detonator, why should Maralinga or Monte Bello seem less so to an Australian? That is the real issue.

When Mr Justice McClelland and his team of breezily determined investigators came here to collect British evidence, the rattle of shutters going up and doors slamming could be heard from all over Whitehall. But a judicious application of moral blackmail by the commissioners soon began to produce results, even if the usual rules about perjury did not apply to testimony gathered in Britain. The persistently inquisitive and refreshingly informal Australians therefore managed to tear asunder some of the veils of secrecy surrounding the tests. What has emerged is a hazy picture (we may be sure that it is still far from complete) of scientists and military men who, despite the evidence of Hiroshima and Nagasaki less than a decade earlier, did not appreciate, to put it as politely as possible, the implications of what they were doing. Ten weeks of hearings in London and the prising loose of 38 tons of documents from the death grip of the Official Secrets Act leave us with a frightening catalogue of ignorant and careless acts as the Australians return home to complete their inquiries.

The belatedly revealed salvation of Wick must make us wonder what other jolly wheezes were turned over by the British as they fell over themselves to join the nuclear club. The findings so far of the Australians (surely one of the greatest vindications of the concept of the Royal Commission) must also reopen some awkward questions about the long discounted or ignored effects of the tests on Aborigines and other Australians, on British servicemen and their children and on the areas used for trials. The whole sorry story amounts to another swingeing indictment of British official secrecy, and it is to our shame that it was left to the Australians to expose it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Mrs Thatcher, such a sour apple for the teacher

Sir,—As general secretary of the Leeds Association of the NUT and the headteacher of a school for handicapped children, I view with utter distaste the comments of the Prime Minister, reported by you on March 15.

It matters not that the Prime Minister "made a blunder" and "condemned a despicable and disgraceful" the teachers in a special school for taking strike action, when they were in fact not taking that action. In her usual arrogant way, Mrs Thatcher has demonstrated her total lack of sensitivity and tact. Worse, she has shown her determination to seek every means to escalate the teachers' industrial action.

Teachers in special schools are taking industrial action. Pupils in my own school have been excluded during the past month because of the "no-over" action. My own staff are loyal, dedicated, and totally committed to the education of the pupils with severe learning difficulties. Nevertheless, they support the call from the NUT because they be-

lieve, as do our colleagues in mainstream schools, that teachers have to make a stand if the education system is to be protected. How dare the Prime Minister use emotive and insulting words like "despicable" and "disgraceful" about trade unionists pursuing a legitimate professional objective with the machinery at their disposal. What utter hypocrisy to play upon the public's and teachers' sympathies for the handicapped, while leading a Government which has shown scant regard for the handicapped, the sick, the unemployed, the poor, and the old.

Her own policies have caused more suffering for more adults and children than ever a teachers' strike could. Her rate-capping policies have caused suffering among the handicapped pupils at my own school by directly affecting the ability of the local authority to maintain the buildings, and by reducing the amount of capitation available to buy books and equipment.

Her Government's policies have caused hundreds of



mentally ill adults to be "integrated" into the community without adequate provision for their care and rehabilitation. The health service is bleeding to death through lack of funding; hospitals are told that they are overspending because they have shorter waiting lists than similar hospitals in neighbouring areas; people are dying because essential operations cannot be carried out on present levels of funding. It is for these reasons that those of us who really care about the weak, the handicapped, and the less fortunate are taking the action our union recommends. There may be a certain amount of disruption to schools, there may even be some inconvenience to parents; but in the end a better education service, staffed by teachers proud of their profession, will emerge. We will win a better future for our children — and the Prime Minister's insulting choice of words makes more resolute. Yours sincerely, David Dewhurst, Leeds Area Teachers' Association, National Union of Teachers.

Sir,—We have just had a meeting with Sir Keith Joseph. He looked surprised at, face to face, his eyes are acutely brown and sharp, an image that television fails to communicate. He listened attentively as we told him how we had seen a rise in education standards over the last 10 years. He tensed when we complained that he was not informing MPs and the public sufficiently of these facts.

The secretary of state was apparently surprised when we agreed with him that the way forward for teachers was through assessment, but he tapped his feet impatiently when we said that this should not be solely on his terms.

Sir Keith showed a genuine sense of sympathy for primary teachers. He felt there was much too much contact time for them in the classroom. But then he said there was far too much complacency in education.

He spoke of the inspectors' report on German schools, and left us with the distinct feeling that he believes teachers here have far too

wide a role. We thought how nice it would be to have half the German teachers' salary, and status. As we told him that 60 per cent of staff were on the lowest salary scales, he took notes. We said they were no longer willing to take on the extra workload of many of his initiatives, particularly when they were so often being criticised publicly. He told us we were obviously enthusiastic; we preferred the term "dedicated and professional."

Later Sir Keith told journalists that we were a nice lot. We believe he is a nice lot. But as we told him, unless resources are given to teachers to enable them to do the job, he will lack credibility with us.

Indeed we admire kindness and sympathy in a minister. But that does not help us to buy our children new shoes, or enable schools to meet the needs of society.

Gerry Barsard, Frank Newby, Caroline Worsley, Horsham and District Association, National Union of Teachers.

Bad news barons

Sir,—Your leader of March 18 correctly draws the government's attention to the vested interests of the campaign which has been mounted by newspaper proprietors against the BBC and its case for an increase in the licence fee to £85. The unholy alliance of Murdoch, Maxwell, Fleet Holding, and the advertising industry, advocating that the BBC should be funded through advertising, has a direct interest in undermining the BBC as the whole of public service broadcasting.

The technologies of print, broadcasting, cable and satellite are converging, and those people who now dominate the majority of Fleet Street papers are making moves towards controlling all areas of the media. Presumably with their ownership of broadcasting, cable and satellite, will come the same ethics which have brought bingo to Fleet Street.

Clearly those advocating that the BBC should be financed by advertising are not thinking of the standards of broadcasting in Britain or of where the £1 billion needed to fund the BBC is to be found. To rechannel this amount of revenue away from the outlets which already rely on it could close 25 provincial papers, and 15 ILR stations, as well as jeopardising a number of Fleet Street papers. The UK argues that a Royal Commission to look into broadcasting and the electronic media is vital.

It is argued that it is now possible to remove the regulation within broadcasting. The US experience in deregulating cable has led to the jettisoning of all but the most popular programmes on channels. Broadcasting must not become a mere advertising medium. TV, radio, and cable should be regulated by Parliament. Companies must not be allowed to consider their profits above all other interests, or there will be a narrowing of programme choice at greater expense than the present claim of £85 for the BBC licence fee. Yours faithfully, John C. Foster, National Union of Journalists, London WC1.

Reverse charges

Sir,—You report Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, as saying that many of the allegations in our 30/20 Vision documentary, Mrs O'Sullivan's, were "vague and unsubstantiated." We dispute this.

On telephone tapping alone, we revealed the names of 14 individuals—trade unionists, journalists and a CND official whose phone calls had been intercepted. Our principal witness, Cathy Massey, a former MI5 intelligence officer, even revealed the month and the year in which the present Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, signed the authorisation for MI5 to tap the home phone of Dr John Cox, a CND vice-president.

Sir Michael admits to consulting Mrs Thatcher, Mr Brittan and Lord Whitelaw before deciding not to prosecute either the witnesses or the programme makers under the Official Secrets Act.

What influence these discussions had on his decision we cannot say. However, it is misleading for Sir Michael to suggest that the programmes allegations were "vague and unsubstantiated" and that this affected his decision not to prosecute.

It is more realistic to assume that the reverse is true: the allegations were so precise and well sourced that to have prosecuted would have been politically counterproductive.—Yours sincerely, Claudia Milne, Geoffrey Seed, 20/20 Vision, London, W1.

Flack flak

Sir,—Flak (without the intrusive "c") is what gets blown at you when you blomp. It's short for Flapzup/Abwehr/Kamone, German for anti-aircraft gun, such as three flak at RAF bomber crews during the great patriotic war.

Flack (complete with "c") (Leader and Posy, March 18) is good American for a PR man: a useful word which means preserving in its true meaning for use in our own dear country.—Yours faithfully, Grahame Leman, London W3.

Kind of catalyst that could 'clean' our cars

Sir,—When Dr Russell Jones says (Letters, March 18) that British policy on vehicle emissions is "both economically misguided as well as environmentally disastrous," he is wide of the mark.

I agree with him that hydrocarbons as well as oxides of nitrogen (NOx) have been implicated among the possible causes of forest damage in Germany. For this reason, we would like to see lean burn technology combined with a simple "oxidation" catalyst, which will control hydrocarbons in exactly the same way as the "three-way" catalyst does.

We want to see the lean burn engine developed for two reasons. One is the significant potential for energy saving — at least 10 per cent. The second is the reduced

ditional cost of a lean burn engine equipped with a simple oxidation catalyst would be about a quarter of this. Dr Russell Jones himself sees "no reason why catalytic converters cannot be combined with lean burn engines to produce vehicles which are both pollution free and economical to man." This is indeed true for the simple oxidation catalyst I have mentioned. It is not true for the "three-way" catalyst system, which is incompatible with lean burn because lean burn engines run on too weak an air-fuel mixture for the NOx reduction element of the "three-way" catalyst to operate. —Yours sincerely, William Waldegrave, MP, (Minister of State), Department of the Environment, London SW1.

Miscellany

Sir,—Mr Robson (Letters, March 15) accuses Bob Fins of displaying confusion. Unfortunately, he too shows confusion, or perhaps a lack of knowledge, when he suggests "the right to strike is not limited by law."

The effect of laws introduced since 1980 is that most secondary action, most sympathy strikes, strikes to enforce union-leader-only agreements, inter-union strikes, and any strike called without observing the narrowly drawn ballot provisions of the 1984 Trade Union Act lose their immunity from civil action by employers and other affected parties.

This hardly adds up to an unlimited right to strike. Mr Robson!—Yours faithfully, Michael Somerton, University of Hull.

A formula for farm safety

Sir,—The Agricultural and Allied Workers' National Trade Group (Letters, March 13) uses the Bhopal chemical tragedy to make points about the Food and Environment Protection Bill provides for the ministers to fulfil this obligation.

Companies do not board the safety data on pesticides — it is made available in its totality to the Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme and the independent Advisory Committee on Pesticides, and BAA has been pressing for more information to be available to the public on the safety assessments made.

Anecdotal evidence (such as that in James Erichman's article in this same issue) can lead to support the existence of almost any correlation, and suspicious of harm arising from low level exposure to pesticides should be subjected to rigorous scientific study. The potential for long term effects is examined in lifetime feeding studies, and not as he suggests by extrapolation from short term studies. T. D. MacLean, British Agrochemicals Association, London SE1.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Gulls are still scavenging in their thousands at local refuse-dumps, and parties of lesser black-backs on their way out from their reservoir roost continue to pass over my house soon after first light. These regular commuters simply pass straight over on the very deliberate course, and are always silent. But a few mornings ago, an hour or so after the usual passage, I was alerted by a raucous chorus of gull-cries

from close at hand, and traced it to a party of lesser black-backs, spiralling upwards, obviously using a thermal lift without involving wing-beats. At a height of two or three hundred feet, presumably at the limit of the rising mass of air, the party formed up and set off towards the north, still gliding rather than using wing-beats. On the following morning a similar performance was witnessed a little further away, but in totally different weather — cold and sunless, with a strong

northerly wind, instead of mild and sunny. On this occasion an updraught bounding off the side of the valley rather than a thermal, must have provided the lift. Since large migratory birds, such as storks, cranes and predators are known to save energy on their long journey by rising on thermals, and then gliding for many miles to the base of the next one, it occurs to me that these gulls behaving in a similar fashion were likewise on migration, rather than setting out on a mere foraging expedition. They could

be genuine long-distance migrants returning from Iberia or West Africa, where these birds used to winter when they were entirely summer migrants to our shores, and so. But since, amongst the thousands which now endure our winters, there are many rather than dark grey backs are recognisable as of the Scandinavian race, it may be that these are now sorting themselves out and heading for home. W. D. CAMPBELL

150 من المجلد

Administrative Officer

£9,354 - £11,478

The Housing Corporation, a government agency which promotes, funds and supervises housing associations throughout Britain, needs an Administrator to join a busy multi-disciplinary team in its regional office based in London W1.

The job involves:

- appraising submissions from clients seeking support from the Corporation,
- examining feasibility of housing schemes, taking into account costs and social factors,
- advising clients on procedures and policy,
- supervising staff in the team.

The person should be able to:

- work independently on general administrative tasks, including writing clear and concise reports,
- appreciate Corporation policy and communicate it to others,
- understand financial aspects of administration and public funding,
- speak with confidence to staff of all levels working in the voluntary housing movement.

Attractive Conditions of Service include flexible, index-linked pension, generous holidays and relocation assistance where appropriate. Please apply in writing with full CV to: Tony Burke, Operations Manager, The Housing Corporation, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Closing date for applications: 9 April 1985.

 The Housing Corporation

SOUTH LONDON FAMILY HOUSING ASSOCIATION

requires a

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT

to help our busy Development Department to achieve the annual programme with particular emphasis on major repair schemes. Previous housing association experience would be helpful, but is not essential — more important is the ability to work under pressure, solve complex problems and maintain good relationships with local authorities and the Housing Corporation.

Salary £7,550-£8,884 pa (starting point on scale depends on experience / qualifications); 22 days' annual leave; pension scheme; small car allowance. jobshare possible.

For further details and an application form, please contact:

Jane Griffiths

SLFHA

Rochester House
2-10 Belvedere Road
London SE19 2HL
Telephone 01-653 8833

Closing date for applications: 27th March, 1985.

SLFHA is an equal opportunities employer

LEADS FEDERATED HOUSING ASSOCIATION

SENIOR HOUSING OFFICER

£14,414 to £11,582

required for South Leeds Area Housing Management Team to work on full range of housing management functions and to assist with the co-ordination of staff activities.

LFHA is a medium sized charitable housing association working for those in need in the inner areas of Leeds and provides a wide variety of housing to high income multi-racial areas.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate housing management or related skills and experience, a proactive and constructive approach to people and the ability to work in a team.

For further details contact:
Aileen Houser, 53 Magness,
Leeds LS1 1DN
Tel: Leeds (0534) 458655

LFHA is an Equal Opportunities Employer and welcomes applications from all sections of the community.

TRAIN TO BE A SOCIAL WORKER

or to become an officer in a home or to become a social worker in the public sector. Study at the Suffolk College of Further Education, Ipswich. Where we specialise in helping mature students to return to study. An interesting and challenging course will be open to you if you telephone 0473-53151. £4,000 a year and 5 yrs.

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Manchester M60 2RR
Tel: 061-832 7200
Ext 2161

 Clydesdale District Council

DIRECTOR of HOUSING

C+1 (£16,116-£17,424)

Applications are invited for the above post which has become vacant following retirement.

The Director will be responsible to the Chief Executive and the Council for the provision of all housing services, including housing management, direct works and rent collection.

The post is a demanding one requiring the highest management abilities together with a positive and progressive commitment to the development of housing policy and the capacity to contribute to corporate policy as a member of the Management Team.

The Council requires a young, energetic person with appropriate qualifications as its Director of Housing and applicants will require to demonstrate their ideas on how the housing service should be developed. The vacancy represents an opportunity to live and work in one of the most attractive parts of Scotland.

An essential car user's allowance is payable and the Council operates a generous scheme of financial assistance towards the costs of removal and legal expenses.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Executive's Department, District Council Offices, South Vennel, Lanark ML11 7JT. Telephone Lanark (0555) 61331, ext. 16, and should be returned by Tuesday, 23 April 1985.

PETER W. DANIELS
Chief Executive

Quantity/ Building Surveyor

Exeter
£10,400 - £13,700 (July review)

The Housing Corporation is a progressive organisation which promotes, funds and supervises housing associations all over Britain.

The West Region manages an active investment programme and at our office in Exeter we now require an experienced Quantity/Building Surveyor. You will need broad enough shoulders to carry a substantial workload ranging from advising on the viability of rehabilitation schemes to approving final accounts. You will travel occasionally throughout the ten counties within the Region to monitor the technical progress of schemes.

We seek a lively, energetic and enthusiastic person with experience relevant to public sector housing and the flexibility to work in a multi-discipline environment, sometimes under pressure. A RICS or ICS qualification is required.

If you would like to discuss this opportunity informally and in more detail, please telephone Peter Thorby or Eric Oaten on (0392) 51052. Formal applications should be made to S. W. Morgan, Regional Manager, from whom a job description and application form are available. The Housing Corporation, 35A Guildhall Centre, Exeter EX4 3HL.

 The Housing Corporation

CITY OF BRISTOL Post of HOUSING BENEFITS OFFICER

Bristol is the largest housing authority in the South West with a Council stock of 42,000 dwellings, and the provision of Housing Benefits in the public and private sector is an important part of a comprehensive service.

Applicants must be able to co-ordinate the Housing Benefit functions of the eight Area Housing Offices dealing with 30,000 cases, and be able to control the centralised private sector office dealing with 17,000 cases, including an average of 7,000 student claims. Links with the voluntary organisations are already in existence and the successful applicant will be required to strengthen those links and to develop forward looking policies, aimed at improving the Housing Benefits service.

Housing Benefit experience, the ability to lead staff, and the motivation to monitor and improve the service to the public are the foremost qualifications.

Salary: £13,326 - £14,358.

For further details and an application form, please telephone Bristol (0272) 28031 Ext. 247 OR write to the Recruitment and Equal Opportunities Manager, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR, quoting reference: HO.131/GD. Applications returnable by 4th April 1985.

BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

BRISTOL
for job opportunities

St. Christopher's Fellowship WELLBURY HOUSE CH(E) GROUP WORKER (2 POSTS)

Wellbury House is a Community Home CH(E) catering for 27 boys divided into three separate living units. We are looking for mature people who have preferably had some experience of working with young people and who have a clear understanding of their needs.

POST A Grade 3 £9,565-£7,329-£7,746 if qualified.

This post will involve working with a small group of boys in the preparation for independent living unit. The person appointed will need to be experienced in working with older boys and have a commitment to helping young people towards independence.

POST B Grade 1 £5,574-£6,480.

This post is working in one of the units for younger boys. Although experience of working with young people is preferred, consideration will be given to applicants without experience who show the right qualities.

Wellbury is situated in pleasant rural surroundings within easy reach of Hitchin and Luton, close to main line stations and the M1. The ability to drive is essential.

Single accommodation is available on campus, although this is not a condition of the post.

Informal discussions and visits would be welcome — contact Mr John Gibbs (Principal), Tel Hitchin 712445/6/7.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director, 33 Warwick Road, London SW5 9HD, Tel 01-370 1013/2522.

Housing Association finance and management is a growing and challenging environment.

A FINANCE MANAGER up to £15,000 (inclusive)

Our client is an established and expanding charitable Housing Association in North London providing homes for people in need. They need a qualified Accountant to strengthen their management and provide financial services.

This is a technically demanding job, which offers an opportunity to make a substantial contribution to the policy and management strategy of the organisation.

Experience in Housing Association finance is not necessary. An appropriate qualification and the ability to innovate are essential.

For further information contact Derek Joseph, HACAS, 2 Hartslet Road, London M7. (01-609 9491).

Applicants will be treated equally regardless of sex, colour, religion, or physical disability.

THAMES REACH HOUSING ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR

Salary PO2 point 42 NJC—£14,229 (inclusive of L.W.)

Applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR OF THAMES REACH HOUSING ASSOCIATION — an innovative, independent non-statutory organisation, presently funded by the GLC, to help people who sleep rough in Central London via a team of outreach workers and accommodation currently under development. THAMES REACH has been operational since March, 1984, and the Director is required to continue the planning, development and leadership of the project. Further information, job description and application form available from: Chris Smith-Gillespie, Thames Reach H.A., 33/34 Craven Street, London WC2N 5NP. Tel: (01) 930 4217. Closing date for applications: 9th April.

Thames Reach is an equal opportunities employer and welcomes applications from all sections of the community. Thames Reach Housing Association is funded by the GLC.

SHARED OWNERSHIP HOUSING ASSOCIATION DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary Scale £11,181—£11,802 Plus Car Allowance

The successful applicant will have extensive development experience. Ability to identify and introduce new ideas and then to follow them through is all part of the job.

Applicants must be fully conversant with the procedures and requirements of the Housing Corporation and have a commercial outlook to development work.

We work under pressure, but enjoy the job, so do come and join the A Team.

Application forms are available from Jill Rickard, Shared Ownership Housing Association, Park House, Manor Park Road, Harlesden NW10. Telephone 01-991 4804.

- A new Department
- A new post
- A major challenge
- A salary up to £18,663

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

We are re-organising our Departmental structure to unify and strengthen the Council's approach to housing in Hyndburn.

We need a person with a proven record of success in a senior management position to lead the new Department. A final professional qualification in an appropriate field will be important, as will extensive experience of public sector housing. But above all, the successful applicant will demonstrate clarity of thought and vision and the ability to motivate employees at all levels from a wide range of professional and occupational backgrounds.

If you are the person we are looking for, contact Peter Beccanell or Gerald Jones at the Municipal Offices, St James Street, Accrington, BB5 1PQ. Telephone (0254) 364131 Ext. 4650, for further details and an application form.

READVERTISEMENT — previous applicants will be reconsidered on request. Closing Date 30th March 1985. Vacancy Number 558.

BOROUGH OF HYNDBURN



Hyde is a large and expanding housing association and we are seeking a suitable candidate for the following new position:

PROJECT WORKER & ASSISTANT PROJECT WORKER (NON-RESIDENTIAL)

required to establish a group home in Croydon for six mentally handicapped adults leaving St Lawrence's, a large mental hospital in the area.

The aim of the project is to provide an environment where the residents can enjoy as rich and independent a life as possible in the community. The main requirements of the job are: to help create and maintain a homely and stable environment to help individual residents to develop their daily living, personal and social skills; and to enable them to continue their links with family, friends and contacts in the community as well as encouraging new interests and activities.

Residents will be attending a Day Centre through the week. Working hours arranged on a rota basis will include early mornings, late afternoons / evenings and weekends, and some sleeping-in duties.

Personal qualities are considered as important. Previous experience would be an advantage and qualifications would be looked for in the 'Project Worker' post.

Salary scale £7,212-£9,180.

Starting salary of Project Worker is £8,052 pa plus car allowance and care loan scheme, according to qualifications, experience etc.

Further information and application forms available from Mark Parry, Senior Housing Officer, Hyde & South Bank Housing Association, 63 Jernley Road, London SE16, Tel 01-459 3024.

Closing date for returned applications is 19th April, 1985.

HYDE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

METROPOLITAN HOUSING TRUST LTD. PROJECTS OFFICER

£7,803 to £10,362

A vacancy has arisen in the South London office of the Trust for a suitably experienced person to deal with the administration of a varied programme of housing rehabilitation and new building schemes from property purchasing through to completion of building works.

Application form and further details from:

John Barker,
1 St. Lukes Avenue,
London SW4 7LG.
Tel: 01-422 3648.

Closing date: 1st April, 1985.

HOUSING PROJECT WORKER

A full-time worker is needed by Blackfriars Housing For Young People Project (BHYPF) to manage a developing programme of accommodation for homeless young people aged 16-24 years from N. Southwark and N. Lambeth. Experience in housing and an ability to work with this age group essential. The staff team reflects the racial and sexual balance maintained in our properties.

We welcome applications from all sections of the community and wish to encourage applications from ethnic minorities (Section 38 (1b) of the Race Relations Act, 1976).

Have Relations Act applied.

Salary Scale £6,250 (including L.W.). Telephone or write for details and application form to BHYPF, Blackfriars Settlement, 44-47 Nelson Square, London SE1. Tel. 01-898 8531, ext. 30. Closing date April 9.

BHYPF is a GLC and L.R. Southwark funded project.

BANKS OF THE WEAR C.H.S. MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATIVE WORKER

£10,500 p.a. (under review)

Banks of the Wear C.H.S. is a Secondary Housing Co-operative promoting co-ops throughout Northeast England. We are about to begin working in partnership with Middlesbrough District Council on the provision of a Management Co-operative on one of its estates. Similar discussions are also in progress with other Local Authorities.

We are looking for a full-time Management Co-operative Worker to take responsibility for the Middlesbrough initiative and to promote the idea throughout the region. Experience of working within a local authority Housing Department and with housing co-operatives would be an advantage.

The post will be based in our Newcastle office but the successful applicant will be expected to work initially from Middlesbrough part-time. Further information can be obtained by ringing Pete Duncan or Paul Bayman, on Sunderland 79856. Applications, which should include full details of qualifications and experience, must reach us at 40 Mowbray Road, Hendon, Sunderland, by Friday, April 12th 1985.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

CDS is an inner city, community-based housing association, buying and improving older houses for rent in Housing Action Areas, building new homes, and working with housing co-operatives.

Our Wavertree Area Office has a vacancy for a

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Grades AP4/5; Points 24-30. £7,524 to £9,114 p.a.

to administer an annual rehabilitation programme, major repairs and new-build schemes and to provide development administration services to client housing co-operatives.

We are looking for:

- an effective and experienced administrator with sound organisation skills and the ability to meet deadlines
- good communication, presentation and liaison skills
- previous experience of housing association or other public sector development administration will be a strong advantage
- a mature and flexible outlook and the ability to work as part of a team.

For application forms and more information, phone 051-754 2204.

Applications should be returned to Catherine Meredith (Director), C.D.S. (Liverpool) Limited, 39-41 Bold Street, Liverpool L1 4EU.

Closing date Wednesday, 3rd April, 1985.

C.D.S. is an Equal Opportunities Employer, and welcomes applications irrespective of sex, race or disability.



VICTORIA PARK HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD

This Christian-based Housing Association, operating in Tower Hamlets, wishes to appoint a

HOUSING ASSISTANT

to assist the Housing Manager in all aspects of the management and maintenance of 300 dwellings including sheltered housing, general family rehabilitation, shared ownership property and hostel bed-spaces.

There will be the opportunity for training and the prospect of taking over particular areas of responsibility in due course. The successful applicant should be enthusiastic, capable and fit readily into a small office team. A good general education is required and some relevant experience is desirable.

Salary £5,000-£7,000 pa according to age and experience.

For further details and an application form contact The Director, VPHA, 29 Lyl Road, London E3 5QG, Tel 01-961 5932.

Jobs in Housing ... HIERA can help

We have details of posts throughout Greater London for women looking for full-time, part-time, permanent or temporary work in the housing field.

These include clerical, secretarial, accounting and admin jobs, as well as professional housing management vacancies.

Via our register and jobs bulletin we link employers with job seekers.

To register with us — or to advertise your current vacancy — Contact HIERA: HOUSING EMPLOYMENT REGISTER AND ADVICE FOR WOMEN

120/122 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON SW7
01-370 2545 Tuesdays to Fridays

Section 43 of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 applies.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY APPOINTMENTS APPEAR EVERY THURSDAY IN THE GUARDIAN

16 PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Patch Team LeaderSouthern District Office, SE6
£12,213-£13,197 inc Ref SS99

Following the promotion of the present post holder, the Downham North Team are seeking a Team Leader. The team serves part of a large inter-war estate which is almost totally residential.

About half of the team's referrals concern the elderly, but recently greater numbers of young families have moved onto the estate. The team, which has worked on patch basis since 1981, are looking for an imaginative and enthusiastic person, interested in developing new ways of working. The Patch Team Leader will need to be able to give guidance on the legislation and social policy relevant to the team's needs, and should have experience of patch-based work. Experience and an interest in group work, training, and developing both formal and informal links with community groups, would also be necessary. Experience of establishing priorities and work load management within a busy generic team would be very valuable. Lewisham is a multi-racial borough and committed to meeting the needs of all members of society.

This post is open to job sharers. A leaflet explaining job sharing will be sent with application form.

For further information please contact John Beer, Area Team Co-ordinator, or Hazel Taylor, District Officer, on 01-698 9112.

Qualified Social Workerfor Downham South Team
Southern District Office, SE6
£8,958-£11,670 inc. Ref. SS 149 (1)

Owing to internal promotion we are seeking a QSW holder to complete a busy patch team comprising of Team Leader, Senior Social Worker, five social workers, two social welfare officers and a team clerk. The patch with a variety of private and council housing, has a high proportion of elderly residents and an increasing number of young families.

The needs of our community are largely met by a casework response, and we are actively expanding joint work and groupwork. You will carry a varied and balanced caseload and participate in the patch duty rota. The team has a strong commitment to regular supervision and professional development.

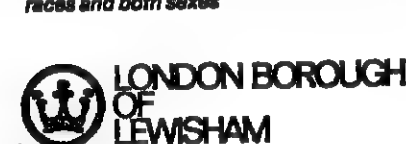
We are a multi-racial Borough and the Council are committed to meeting the needs of all members of the community.

Applications from job sharers are welcome. A leaflet explaining job sharing will be sent with application form.

For further information contact Jean Monk, Team Leader, or John Beer, Area Team Co-ordinator, on 01-698 9112, at Balfourtyne, Southern District Office, Lushington Road, London SE6.

Application form, returnable by April 5, 1985 and detailed job description from Chief Personnel Officer, Riverside Offices, 58 Molesworth Street, London SE13 7EU, or telephone 01-318 9297 (24 hour answerphone service), quoting appropriate references and the job title.

Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes



Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes

LEWISHAM SERVICES
Let's keep them!**GLASGOW DISTRICT COUNCIL**
An Equal Opportunity Employer**PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT**
TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR
(Equal Opportunities)
£10,107 - £12,660

The Council wishes to take appropriate action to achieve the successful implementation of its equal opportunities policies. This new post will enable the Council to accelerate initiatives to ensure equal opportunities in all its personnel functions.

We are looking for someone to help develop, promote and implement recruitment, training and employment practices which will meet the particular needs of disadvantaged groups such as women, ethnic minorities and disabled persons.

As part of the Central Training Unit, the person appointed will be involved in identifying equal opportunities training needs and developing and implementing a training programme to meet these needs. There will also be an involvement in monitoring personnel practice throughout the Council.

Applicants should be enthusiastic about equal opportunities, have proven relevant experience, and be capable of training staff at all levels in good equal opportunity practices.

All vacancies are open to suitably qualified disabled persons. Superannuation, sick pay and free life assurance schemes in operation, along with a 35-hour week and flexible working hours. Generous relocation expenses payable in appropriate cases.

Application forms, together with job description, available from the Director of Personnel, 48 Albion Street, Glasgow G1 1JH, telephone: 041-227 5156, to be completed and returned by Friday, 12th April, 1985.

PLEASE QUOTE REF.: GUA/12/85

GLASGOW'S MILES BETTER

Leicester Consumer Advice Centre
Consumer Adviser

The Leicester Consumer Advice Centre is managed by Consumers' Association (publishers of Which? magazine) on behalf of Leicester City Council. This very busy centre has a vacancy for a Consumer Adviser. One of a team of four, the Adviser has a key role to play in providing the centre's services to the public which include the provision of consumer information, pre-shopping advice, and positive help with consumer complaints.

The work is demanding and applicants, who should be over 21, must be able to work effectively under pressure and have patience and tact to deal with people and their problems.

Experience in the advice or retail field would be useful. A knowledge of consumer affairs would be helpful though not vital, as full training will be provided. A good general education is essential.

The working week is five days from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive, with 28 days annual holiday. Luncheon Vouchers are provided and there is a life assurance and contributory pension scheme.

Salary not less than £6816.

Please apply to The Manager, Consumer Advice Centre, 90 Granby Street, Leicester.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ADOPTION AND FOSTERING OFFICER

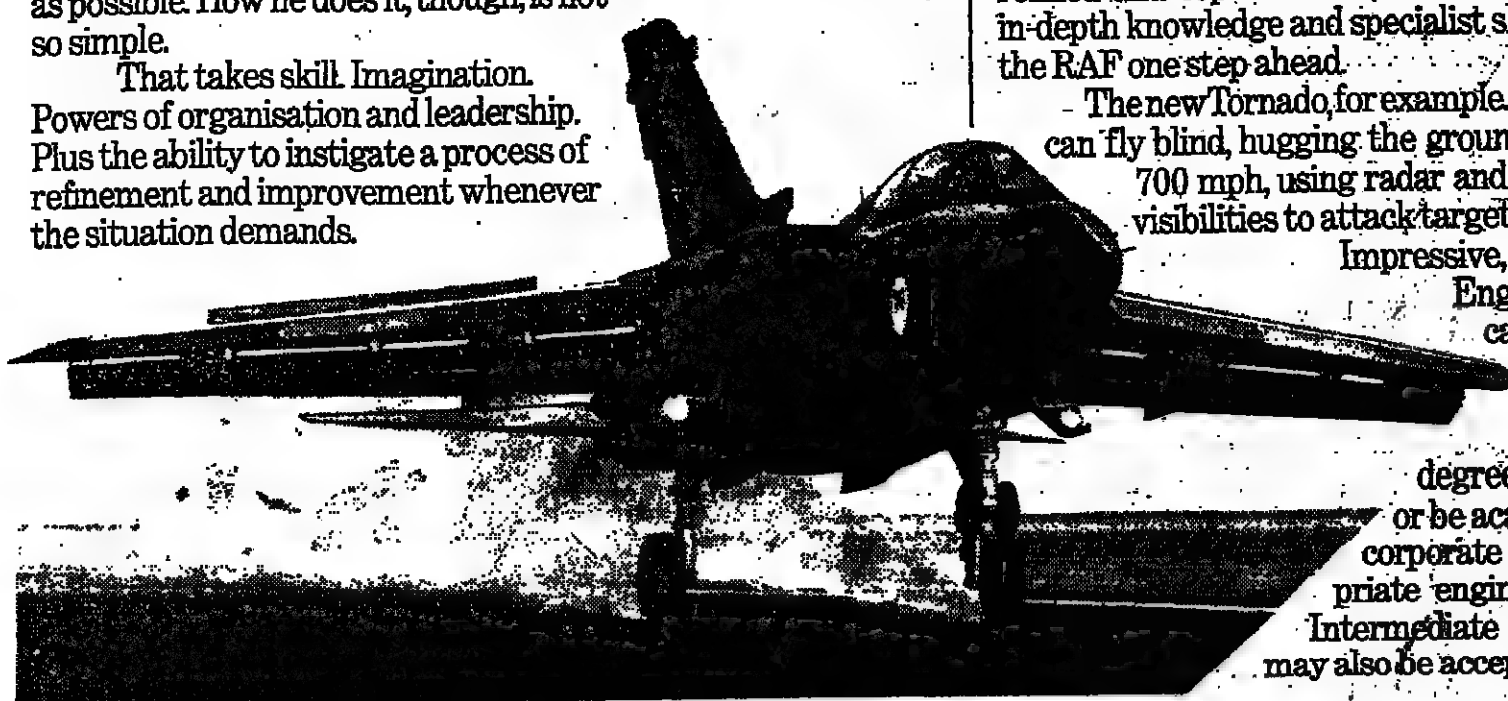
Ref: SS 149 (1)

This is a new post created to oversee the work of new adopters, and to ensure that our commitment to substitute family care for children who cannot live with their own families is successfully implemented. The Adoption and Fostering Officer will play a key role in the further development of the team responsible for the post. The main responsibilities of the post are to: (a) facilitate the work of the Adoption Panel to achieve the Panel's objectives; (b) provide legal and professional advice on adoption and fostering; (c) provide a liaison role in the work of the Guardians ad Litem and Reporting Officers; (d) provide a liaison role in the work of the Guardians ad Litem and Reporting Officers; (e) provide a liaison role in the work of the Guardians ad Litem and Reporting Officers. For further information, please contact Gordon Palmer, Northallerton 01825, Extension 472, or David Martin, Extension 472. Full details and application forms are available from the Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Resource Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL7 8DQ to whom they should be returned by 3rd April, 1985. A stamped addressed envelope would be appreciated.

No sooner has an RAF aircraft returned to base, having completed its mission, than the Engineer Officer is called upon to take control.

What he has to do is simple. Make sure this ultra-sophisticated piece of flying technology is primed and ready to get back into the air, as a vital part of Britain's defence forces, as soon as possible. How he does it, though, is not so simple.

That takes skill. Imagination. Powers of organisation and leadership. Plus the ability to instigate a process of refinement and improvement whenever the situation demands.



What comes down must go up.

And when those refinements and improvements are to be made on the very highest technological equipment - fast jets worth anything up to £14,000,000 for instance - you can see why it takes a very special talent.

The kind of talent which, outside the RAF, you could wait years to utilise. As a Royal Air Force Engineer Officer, however, you'll find you won't have to wait long for the opportunity to prove yourself. After RAF training, you would become a vital part of an engineering unit, operating in the forefront of modern technology, and leading a team of skilled men.

And the opportunities which will be open to you will be as far-ranging and as varied as you could possibly imagine.

Take the Aerosystems Engineer. His responsibilities include all engineering aspects involved in keeping the aircraft flying and the air-launched weapon systems ready for action.

Engineer**RAF Officer**

Communications-Electronics Engineers, on the other hand, deal with fixed and tactical communication systems, as well as the ground-based technology of the UK Air Defence System, involving telecommunications, radar and surface-to-air missiles, plus associated computer systems.

What's more, as the technology becomes increasingly refined and sophisticated, so the more the Engineer Officer's in-depth knowledge and specialist skills will be required to keep the RAF one step ahead.

The new Tornado, for example. A variable geometry jet that can fly blind, hugging the ground at speeds in excess of 700 mph, using radar and laser systems to pierce low visibilities to attack targets with devastating accuracy. Impressive, yes. But only as long as the Engineer Officer and his team can keep it flying.

What now?

Ideally, you should have a degree in an engineering discipline, or be academically qualified for corporate membership of an appropriate engineering institution. Intermediate engineering qualifications may also be acceptable.

You can apply for a three-to-six-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or indeed, a commission for a longer period. Age on entry up to thirty-nine.

If you're at, or planning to go to, university or polytechnic, consider our University or Bursary Sponsorship schemes, which now include Engineering Cadetships at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham.

For more details call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Capt. P.E. Terrett, OBE, LLB, RAF at (ET) Officer Careers (07/11/03), London Rd., Stanmore, Middx HA7 4PZ. Please state birthdate and present and/or intended qualifications.



Formal application must be made in the UK.

Could you manage a competitive and yet caring service?**Assistant Director of Works**
(Finance and Administration)

£17,340 to £18,738 p.a. inc.

We need someone who has wide, practical, financial and managerial experience at a high level to join the top management team in a multi-disciplinary DLO Department of 1,300 staff.

You will give financial advice and help in ensuring the effectiveness and competitiveness of DLO services (especially those under the provisions of the Planning and Land Act 1980). You will lead a division of 72 staff responsible for estimates, budgetary control, payment of wages and accounts, stores and purchasing, personnel, central administrative functions, and computer development.

You must have a financial background - holding a CIPFA or equivalent qualification, and must demonstrate an ability for leadership, communication (both written and oral) and innovation.

Informal enquiries to Geoff Mitchell, Senior Personnel Officer, on 01-436 7171, extension 306.

Application form (and further details) from and to be returned to: Controller of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Euston Road, London NW1 2BU. Tel. 01-278 4444, ext. 2757, quoting reference no. 425/1/G. Closing date April 5, 1985.



equal opportunity employer

Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women, black ethnic minorities, lesbians and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed, religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

WELLS PARK HEALTH PROJECT

A community health project in Lewisham. Promotes health action and awareness and works alongside a progressive general practice. The project is G.L.C. funded and is managed by an independent management committee. We need a

PART TIME COMMUNITY WORKER

Experienced, preferably trained in community work to replace a third worker. Interest in health is essential although a health background is not expected. 24 hours per week. AP5 pro-rata plus London weighting.

Funding at present until April 1986. For details please ring 01-231 3332 (not Mondays). Closing date for applications: 3rd April, 1985.

We are an equal opportunities employer

Barnet Health Authority**MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT**

Salary Scale 18: £11,500 - £13,731 inc.

An ambitious qualified / part qualified accountant is required to fill this key post. The successful candidate would be required to lead one of two teams of accountants, providing a management accounting service to managers and would therefore need to exercise considerable initiative in developing systems, and be capable of relating to a wide range of health service professionals. The post offers an excellent opportunity for career development within a challenging environment.

Informal enquiries may be made by telephoning: Arthur Robinson, Deputy District Treasurer on 01-402 2381, ext. 518. Application form and job description available from: District Personnel Office, District Offices, Colindale Hospital, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5RG. Tel.: 01-200 1555, ext. 238. Closing date: March 29 1985.

RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL WORKER

Bridgeways is a therapeutic community who base their work on the works of Winnicott and the principle of shared responsibility. We work with disturbed teenage boys and girls. We need a person to join us in this task, who has had at least two years experience in Residential Social Work.

Salary £7,350 per annum.

Some temporary accommodation could be made available.

Contact Wendy Jagger on 045 382 3298 or write to: Bridgeways, Oakbury House, Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Previous applicants need not apply.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION & ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (S.E.A.D.)

Scotland's leading Third World development education and campaign group requires a

CO-ORDINATOR

to join a team of seven people. She will have responsibility for the general co-ordination of staff activities, for overall financial management, and will also take on responsibility for specific campaign and education activities. The successful candidate will have a strong commitment to world development, and justice for the Third World.

Salary will be on the scale £7,746-£9,795. A well-qualified candidate may be placed above the starting point of the scale.

For further details and an application form, write (enclosing S.A.E.) to: S.E.A.D. (Co-ordinator), 28 Nicholson Square, Edinburgh, EH6 9EL. Closing date for applications: April 15th, 1985.

Northern Ireland Civil Service
An Equal Opportunity Employer

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND and THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

CHAIR OF AGRICULTURAL BOTANY

Applications are invited for the combined post which is now vacant of Head of the Agricultural Botany Research Division of the Department of Agriculture and Professor of Agricultural Botany in the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science, The Queen's University of Belfast. Candidates should be well qualified in Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Genetics or a relevant discipline, have extensive experience in teaching or research and have a sound knowledge of the agricultural industry.

The appointment will be made within the scale for Deputy Chief Scientific Officer in the Department which is £20,013-£24,317. The starting point will be related to qualifications and experience. There is a pension scheme which is non-contributory apart from 1 1/4% deduction from salary to cover widow's and dependants' benefits.

An application form and further details of the post can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (Telephone Dundonald (02318) 4567, Extension 583). Please quote reference SB 3785. The closing date for receipt of completed application forms is 3 May 1985.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear from the information available to be best qualified.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE
HEAD OF SKILLS COURSE FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
(£10,000 - £14,000)

A new post as soon as possible to develop the course for age 16+ students in occupational skills, general, social and independent training. This is a non-maintained special boarding school for 270 physically handicapped boys and girls of a normal range of intelligence, aged 9-19+.

This is a challenging and exciting job requiring vision, managerial ability and enthusiasm. Applicants with industrial experience and a practical background will be welcome. School holidays. Accommodation may be available.

For further details and application form send S.A.E. to The Headmaster, Lord Mayor Treloar College, Upper School, Holybourne, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 4EN. (0420) 83506.

GLC

Working for London

Industry & Employment Branch leads the Council's initiatives aimed at regenerating the London economy and saving and creating jobs. These opportunities are within its specialist units responsible for day to day operations and for work in key programme areas.

Deputy Head of Central Administrative Unit

Administration functions within the Branch, from staffing and accommodation to new technology requirements, are co-ordinated by its Central Administrative Unit. As well as assisting in these areas, the deputy head carries special responsibility for budget preparation and co-ordination, performance review and the monitoring of capital projects.

This demands a working knowledge of the management systems and procedures operating within a large organisation, an understanding of programming techniques and the development of capital programmes, proven management skills and a flexible approach.

Salary: £14,781-£16,545 inclusive. Ref: 5550.

Areas Research Specialists

The Areas Unit contributes to the analysis of the London economy and guiding investment and R & D in relation to areas, land and property considerations.

We are looking for people with proven research skills and a knowledge of industrial and manufacturing trends and developments affecting areas of particular concern such as West London and/or areas under property development pressures, to assist in this work. As well as carrying out research, this involves reporting on findings, arranging conferences and contributing to industrial strategy policy and research development.

Salaries: £13,065-£14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5553.

Researchers/Policy Assistants

The Infrastructure Unit produces strategic analyses of the London economy as a basis for Council policy and provides support to trade unions, local firms and community groups. The Unit is now seeking people with the proven experience and ability to develop research on issues such as employment related aspects of transport policy, strategy for infrastructure investments, land-use, property and energy policies in relation to employment.

The work broadly entails undertaking research, preparing and presenting reports to committees, translating policies into practice and liaising with the Council and with outside organisations.

A sound understanding of the Council's industry and employment policies is essential, coupled with good organising and drafting skills. Applicants should have a background in working with trade unions and community groups and be capable of taking an imaginative approach to problems and initiatives.

Salary: £13,065-£14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5562.

Company Research Officer

The Contracts Compliance Equal Opportunities Unit reviews and monitors the employment practices of all the Council's suppliers and contractors to ensure equality of opportunity for disadvantaged groups.

This post calls for a skilled researcher, interpreter and presenter of information with experience of computerised systems and a knowledge of the sources of company information. Its main responsibilities bring the development and monitoring of a computerised database of contractors/tenders, researching company details and developing contacts with trade unions.

Salary: £13,065-£14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5551.

Administrative Assistants

To join a team as support-worker to advisers within the Contracts Compliance Equal Opportunities Unit - researching information, progressing the assessment of questionnaires and dealing with enquiries and correspondence. Good organisational skills and experience is a must.

Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5552.

Project Team Assistants

Working in support of project teams within the Industry Unit, these posts involve arranging and managing meetings, progress chasing and assisting with research and development on topics related to the Council's strategy for regenerating the worst hit sectors of London's industries. Flexibility and initiative are key requirements.

Salaries: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5554.

Research & Policy Assistant

The prime function of this post is to service the Research & Policy Sub Committee - preparing agendas, running meetings and progress chasing. There is also some involvement with providing administrative support on major research and policy projects. All round administrative and organisational skills are needed and you should be capable of operating or learning to operate a word processor.

Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5555.



The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We have equal opportunities for all people, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 4th April 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 205, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1327/2390. Please quote appropriate reference.

This post is suitable for job sharing

Deputy Officer in Charge

Elderly Persons Home

A unique opportunity to gain experience at a middle management level in preparation for more senior posts has arisen at Warren House, St Peter's Avenue, Caversham. As a member of the home management team you will be required to play a major part in ensuring that the department's objectives for the care of elderly people are met. Staff supervision, training and support are also an essential part of the job. The department has a good staff training record and a high standard of personal supervision will be available. A qualification is preferred but experience in residential care management or in managing services for elderly people is essential.

Social Worker

£7,085 with possible progression to £10,107

In Reading the Social Services Department is committed to building up appropriate Social Services for Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities. There are a number of posts established under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1985, which have specific and operational responsibilities, along with other specialist posts in the Division, to influence and advise on departmental policy and practice in relation to ethnic groups. We now require a qualified Social Worker, for the Children and Families Group, whose major duties will be devoted to Section 11 work although some other tasks will be undertaken. The person appointed will carry a case load with good supervision and support and assist in the development of appropriate social work services. The post offers an exciting opportunity for applicants of Asian or Afro-Caribbean background. Informal enquiries to Mr L. Klein. Tel: Reading 586171.

Social Worker

£7,257-£9,102 with possible progression to £10,230

Children and Families
We are looking for an enthusiastic person to join our social work team which provides a fieldwork service for children and families.

Newly qualified workers will be given the opportunity to carry a generic caseload with a strong emphasis on children and families, while more experienced social workers will be able to specialise in children and families work. There will also be opportunities to develop a special interest and to supervise students. We offer a high level of supervision, measured induction and good training and post qualification training. Applicants must be qualified (CQSW) and hold a current driving licence. Housing accommodation may be available in appropriate cases.

For an informal discussion please contact Margaret Bassett or Diane Sheldon. Application form and job description from Personnel Section, Fitzwilliam House, Stimped Hill Lane, Bracknell, Tel: Bracknell 426011.

Closing date 9th April for all posts.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of Berkshire

Personal Assistant to Chairs

Policy Analysis and Research

£11,355-£11,964 p.a. Inc.

Full-time. Ref DJ268/G. Job share (17 1/2 hours) Ref DJ268/G.

Hackney is a leading Labour controlled authority serving a community suffering disproportionately from the national recession and decline in public expenditure. Assistants, probably working to two Committees Chairs, are sought who have some knowledge of inner City problems and a commitment to the Council's policies of increased local democratic accountability and control of services. You will be a member of the Political Research Unit and will maintain the 'Chairs' awareness of changing needs and the problems of service delivery as they are experienced by the community. The work will involve meetings with outside agencies, local groups and councillors. You will advise Chairs on the content and validity of reports and will research issues of specific interest in their area of concern. You will also work on broad policy areas as a member of the Political Research Unit.

You will probably have some relevant experience in policy analysis and the presentation of research. An ability to work under pressure is essential.

Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner. Application forms are available from John Parney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, E9 1EA or telephone 01-886 5381 (24-hour answering service) quoting reference.

Closing date 5th April, 1985.

The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of its posts may be subject to change.

HACKNEY COUNCIL

Working for local people

We positively welcome applications from black people, disabled people and women where they are under-represented in particular jobs.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON PROJECT OFFICER

INNER CITY HEALTH CARE

Salary £10,108-£11,781 (includes LW of £1,042)

To work with the Fund's London Programme team and on a new initiative on community health services in London. The job will entail gathering information on good practice in primary health care; supporting the efforts of community unit managers attempting to introduce new ideas; and assisting with the Fund's work on health services in London. This is a two-year appointment in the first instance.

The successful applicant will have worked in the NHS or related field; have understanding of NHS community health services; ability to think and write clearly; some experience of committee work; and will probably be a graduate.

Further information from Jane Hughes or Pat Gordon, King's Fund Centre, 128 Albert Street, London NW1 7AF. Tel: 01-587 8111. Closing date for applications: 5th April, 1985.

Applications are welcome from suitably qualified and experienced people regardless of race, religion, sex or disability.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

FIELD OFFICER - BOLIVIA

FIELD OFFICER - PARAGUAY

To assess requests for project workers and to evaluate the work of existing projects.

To co-ordinate the UNAIS programme in country and provide appropriate support to project workers. Candidates should have relevant experience; knowledge of the country and of Spanish essential.

Salary is in relation to local costs; various grants and insurance available.

Please send enquiries enclosing an A4 size to: The Administrative Officer, UNAIS, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL. Tel: 01-580,5678.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

Norwich

TUTOR IN MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for this post in the Social Work Development Unit. The successful applicant will work with the Social Services Department in:

1. Organising and running the established training programme for approved social workers;
2. Developing courses for Departmental Managers to examine the implications of recent legislation for service delivery and workload management;
3. Developing post-SSW training for social workers.

The work will be carried out by the Social Work Development Unit as part of a contract to provide Mental Health Training and Development to Essex County Council.

The post will be full-time for two years and will be located in Chelmsford where the successful applicant will share facilities professionally with the Training Officer of the Social Services Department.

Applicants should be professionally qualified with considerable experience of work with the mentally disordered, knowledge of mental health services and legislation, and preferably training experience.

Salary will be on the scale £7,500-£12,100 per annum and recruitment would be by competition.

Further details are available from The Director, Social Work Development Unit, at the above address by 10th April, 1985. They should include a full curriculum vitae with dates of birth and should include names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made.

Applicants should be sent to The Director, Social Work Development Unit, at the above address by 10th April, 1985. They should include a full curriculum vitae with dates of birth and should include names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made.

Application forms from Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Square, Reading. Tel: Reading 586171 Ext 500.

QUAKER PEACE AND SERVICE

Deryn Macauley Refugee Camp

KW Somalia

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATORS

required May/June, 1986

To continue and extend work in which refugees and the local population can be taught and develop self-sufficiency.

Community development qualifications / experience in overseas countries is essential and some useful practical skills an advantage.

Married couples preferred. Minimum three-year contract. Modest maintenance allowances and time paid plus other emoluments.

Further information from Alice Harding, Service Projects Secretary, Friends of Quaker Peace and Service, London NW1 2BA, Tel 01-387 3601.

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WORKER - CENTRAL AREA TEAM

If you are a Social Worker with some fresh ideas...

We've got the pastures new.

Ever had that feeling it's time to move on?

If so, this is a clear invitation to spread your wings and move in a direction which will benefit your career.

We've recently restructured our Central Area Office which is responsible for the challenging inner zone of Wolverhampton. In broad terms this means that Social Work teams can now not only identify more closely with the geographical area but share both resources, skills and knowledge with each other to the benefit of the local community.

The Social Workers are looking for must demonstrate their commitment to working with others in the planning and development of a team service delivery.

Salary Social Worker Level 3 £9,477-£10,716 per annum.

Why not give Trevor Morris, Area Officer or Carol Johnston a ring on (0902) 27811, and 2873 or write to the Acting Director of Social Services, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RT, for an application form and job description.

Closing date 3rd April, 1985.

Wolverhampton Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin or colour and from people with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

WOLVERHAMPTON

the pace setter

Chief Executive - Southwark

up to £31,674*

Southwark is a caring London borough with acute problems. It features in tenth place on the Government's list of areas of Urban Deprivation and yet is one of the areas singled out by the Government for rate-capping. Nevertheless, the Council remains firmly committed to improving the living and working conditions of its community and is at present examining ways of defencing vital services.

Against this background, it is obvious that the role of Chief Executive is one of the most demanding in local government and one which only the most capable of candidates would be able to fulfil.

We are looking for a woman or man who can advise senior politicians on how to achieve their objectives in the face of growing encroachment by central government on local democracy. You will need a thorough understanding of local government procedures, legislation and finance in the inner city context and you must be committed to making the delivery of services more responsive to the needs of, and more accountable to, the local community.

You will be expected to be sympathetic to the aims of the Administration and to assist Members in policy development, co-ordinating and undertaking original policy studies as required. You must therefore

be capable of sensitive and innovative thought but it is also crucial that you provide the leadership, drive and motivation necessary to ensure that policies are implemented effectively and with a due sense of urgency.

*Salary £30,144 to £31,674 inclusive of £1,191 London weighting.

Southwark is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of sex or ethnic origin and from registered disabled persons.

Telephone 01-701 2870 (24-hour answering service) any time for an application form, or write, on a postcard, to: The Personnel Officer, London Borough of Southwark, 25 Commercial Way, London SE15 8DQ.

Please quote reference G/15337 and job title. Last date for receipt of completed application forms: 10/4/85.

Southwark a London borough

Southwark

a London borough

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Planning Department

Planning Assistant (Forestry)

(Post PL60)

Scale 4: £6555 to £7329

The overall purpose of the job is to assist with the preparation and implementation of County Council policies dealing with trees and their role in the environment.

Work will include carrying out surveys connected with County Council policies; assisting with processing applications for grants towards tree planting and improving woodlands, liaising with the Forestry Commission on statutory consultations and assisting with preparation of management plans and agreements.

The small section is a progressive one and operates an agency from the Countryside Commission for Landscape Improvement Grant Schemes.

Applicants must have a forestry, arboricultural or related qualifications and relevant experience, though not essential, would be an advantage.

For an application form, write to the Director of Planning, Manor Road, Beverley HU17 7BX, or telephone (0482) 867131, extension 3392. Specific questions about the nature of the job can be answered by telephoning Dr. Jon Capel, the County's Forestry Officer, on extension 3293.

Closing date is Tuesday, 9th April, 1985. Please note that interviews will be held on Thursday, 25th April, 1985.

Assistance may be given towards removal and associated costs up to a maximum of £1190.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have the written support of their D.R.O. will be guaranteed an interview.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Central Regional Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

Re-advertisement

RESOURCE ALLOCATION OFFICER

Langgarth, Stirling

AP IV/V £8,820-£11,040

35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the exigencies of the service.

Travelling allowance facilities available.

Applications are sought from qualified social workers with at least three years' post qualifying experience for this key post.

The person appointed will be responsible for ensuring that children are directed to the most appropriate community or residential resource to meet their needs.

Previous applicants need not re-apply as they will be considered.

Application forms available from the Director of Social Work, Langgarth, Stirling (Stirling 73111 Ext. 414) to be returned by 5th April, 1985.

Central Regional Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

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Central Regional Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT Professional Support Manager PO1A

Salary £10,716 - £11,582 p.a.

plus £1,017 L.W. and supplements

Due to promotion within the Department we are looking for someone to lead a small team to provide programming and administrative support to our architects engaged in the Capital Work Programmes of Education, Leisure Services, Social Services and Public Works Committees, together with the Authority's Urban Programme projects.

You will be responsible to the Architects Manager for the overall planning of capital programmes and will work closely with the Architects on analysis of expenditure budgets and trends, advising on work planning and programming and identifying resource availability.

This is a key role in the Department and you should have some experience of computer systems and business techniques. You must have the ability to operate within a rapidly changing Department committed to developing its staff and improving its services.

For further information please telephone Olive Colbrook, 01-903 1400 Ext. 463. Application forms and job description, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6NR returnable to: Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6NR returnable to: 18th April 1985 telephone 01-903 0271 (24 hour answering service). Reference number 0418 must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer

Job sharing welcome

Cambridge House Project

FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Cambridge House is a long established multi-purpose voluntary organisation in Camberwell. One of our major projects provides activities for the mentally handicapped in Southwark, and opportunities for their families to come together to pursue common interests.

We are looking for a suitably experienced

YOUTH WORKER

(Salary scale L3)

who will be responsible to a management committee for the development of a range of youth work services and informal education opportunities for mentally handicapped children and young people in Southwark. He/she will be expected to work in close partnership with the community worker already employed by the project.

Job descriptions and application forms are available from: The Administrator, Mental Handicap Project, Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, London SE5 0HF.

Closing date for returned applications is Friday, 12th April, 1985.

Cambridge House Project

FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Cambridge House Project

FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Services worth defending**Personal Services Division**

Basildon Council's Advisory Service has been providing comprehensive advice to local residents on welfare rights, legal and housing problems since 1975.

A new training centre will also open shortly to improve the 'self-help' skills of the local community.

A vacancy has arisen for an

Advisory Services Lawyer

Salary up to £11,217 p.a. inclusive, depending on qualifications and experience.

We are looking for a suitably qualified lawyer with some experience of Advice Centre work, to provide legal advice, largely on employment, welfare rights, housing, civil liberties and matrimonial matters; also to participate in some volunteer training and publicity campaigns via our mobile advice unit.

Applicants must be prepared to answer the challenge of a developing agency, responding to the changing needs of the local community.

Please quote Ref.: P172/G.

Closing date: 5th April, 1985.

Basildon Council's Welfare Rights is an established part of the Neighbourhood Support Services which is developing due to the high local unemployment.

Advisory Officer

(Welfare Rights)

Grade SO6: £9,724 - £9,306 p.a. inclusive

The team requires an Advisory Officer to assist and advise the public in matters concerning Welfare Benefits, Supplementary and National Insurance Benefit Regulations, Local Services and Housing. Also, representation at appeal tribunals on behalf of clients will be required.

Applicants must have studied to degree level and have a minimum of six months' relevant experience.

Please quote Ref.: P92/G.

Closing date: 1st April, 1985.

Further details and application forms for above two posts are available from the Personnel Section (Recruitment), Basildon Council, Council Offices, Fodderwick, Basildon, Essex, Tel.: Basildon 294216 (answering phone service). For further information or enquiries during office hours only, telephone Basildon 294267/8.

The Council welcomes applications regardless of race, sex, marital status or disability. This advertisement appears with the agreement of the New Towns' Staff Committee.

BASILDON*The Caring Council***LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE PERSONAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE—HOUSING SERVICE****SENIOR ESTATE OFFICER/DISTRICT OFFICER**

Salary subject to review of post and job evaluation (currently scale 6: £9,189-£9,771 per annum inclusive)

Redbridge, an outer London Borough, situated some 10 miles to the north east of the City, is committed to the provision of an effective and sensitive Housing Service. Staff presently working in the four District Offices of the Estate Management Division are shortly to be re-organised to form three central teams.

The successful candidate will initially be appointed Senior Estate Officer but will be redeployed District Officer. The post is subject to review and will be job evaluated upon the imminent restructuring of the Division.

He/she will be responsible for controlling the work of an Estate Officer. Team which undertakes property management and maintenance of up to 4,000 units. Officers are not primarily involved with rent arrears recovery. Duties also involve an input into the development of the Divisional policy and procedure.

We are seeking a career-orientated person with the necessary drive and enthusiasm to motivate staff through a period of significant change.

Preference will be shown to graduate applicants holding the Housing Professional Qualification.

Car allowance and purchase facilities available in appropriate cases.

For application form and further details, please contact the Borough Housing Manager, London Borough of Redbridge, Valentines Mansion, Emerson Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 4XD, or telephone 01-518 6995.

For an informal discussion contact Nigel Rudd on Ext. 5. Closing date: 5th April 1985.

LONDON VOLUNTARY SERVICE COUNCIL RESEARCH WORKER

The Migrant Services Unit, which works with migrant communities in London (Portuguese, Spanish, Latin American, Turkish, Filipino, Moroccan, Iranian, Thai, Somali), to undertake action-research into the situation of unauthorised migrant workers. We are looking for someone with knowledge of and work experience with migrant communities. Research knowledge and experience is also important. Knowledge of migrant languages desirable.

Salary: NVC Scale SO1 (£10,725 - £11,355 inc LW).

Closing date: 10 April 1985.

This post is a one year post funded by the GLC. LVSC positively welcomes applications from people with disabilities and all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, race, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.

For further details and application form contact: Sue Hutchinson, LVSC, 68 Chilton Street, London NW1 1JR.

Tel: 01-388 0241.

Social Worker

(Level 3)

Salary: £9,369 - £10,602/£10,899 p.a. incl.

An enthusiastic, committed Social Worker is required to work with a multi-disciplinary team, providing a comprehensive service for day patients and in-patients referred to the Regional Adolescent Unit at Long Grove Hospital. C.Q.S.W. is essential, as is a willingness to undertake Advanced Social Work Training. Informal enquiries to Eleanor McMahon, Principal Officer (SMHS), on 01-548 2121 Ext. 3475, or Angela Sheppard Fidler, Social Worker on 78 2133.

Application form and further details from Staffing Officer (SSM4), Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Tel: 546 2121. Ext. 3499.

Closing date: 3rd April, 1985.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES**CAFOD**

On the side of people in need

AFRICA SECTION: ASSISTANT

A third person to join the Africa Section is sought by the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, on a temporary basis (initial contract six months).

He/she will share responsibility for administering CAFOD's relief and development programmes in Africa. Some working experience in Africa and a Catholic background would be useful. Basic administrative skills would be an advantage.

Salary £7,300-£8,300.

Please apply with full cv by 2nd April 1985, to: Projects Department, CAFOD, 2 Garden Close, Stockwell Road, London SW9 9TY.

Graduate to the mainstream

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday March 20 1985 19

HOUSING AND PROPERTY SERVICES

Important Posts in Management Housing Finance

DHPS Finance Division
As the first phase of a major review of the Housing Finance Division the following posts are required. These posts will form the basis of the new Internal Control Sub-Division.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT (INTERNAL CONTROL)

(Ref H52)
Salary: £13,481-£14,574 pa incl
This post will be responsible for a small team of accountancy staff who will be implementing the recommendations of the audit review systems. The successful applicant will be qualified in any of the recognised accountancy qualifications or by virtue of experience be able to demonstrate that they are able to undertake the responsibilities of this important management post at this level. He/she will be responsible for investigating and establishing financial systems and procedures in all areas of the housing directorate prior to the next phase of centralisation. Further, the post holder will need to demonstrate a clear understanding of and practical experience of working with computerised accounting systems both main frame and those based on "stand alone" computer systems. Finally the successful applicant will need to demonstrate an ability to communicate effectively at all levels both verbally and in writing. The post holder will be required to attend committees on a regular basis.

ACCOUNTANT (INTERNAL CONTROL)

(Ref H53)
Salary: £11,984-£12,810 pa incl
The postholder will be required to carry out detailed systems and procedural investigations in all areas of the Housing Directorate as directed by the team leader. The postholder will be educated to accountancy technician standard or the equivalent by virtue of their experience. The successful applicant will need to demonstrate that they have had practical experience in developing control and maintaining systems in a computerised environment. This experience should encompass all aspects of systems design through to development and testing of the system themselves.

PRINCIPAL RENT ACCOUNTS OFFICER

(Ref H54)
Salary: £13,481-£14,574 pa incl
This post is responsible for managing the council's rent accounting section which consists of a team of some 30 staff dealing with all aspects of rent accounting and reconciliation. The successful candidate will be educated to part qualified or accounting technician level or the equivalent by virtue of the candidate's experience. The post holder will be required to demonstrate a proven ability to manage large numbers of staff in a complex accounting environment although not necessarily in a rent accounting section. In addition, the post requires a proven ability to operate with and understand large complex computer based accounting systems and the ability to write a computer systems brief would be an advantage. In addition, all of the postholders will be required to participate in the training of both their own staff and the staff of the directorate generally in both financial systems and the more general responsibilities of staff working with the council's finances. Therefore it is essential that the postholders are able to communicate effectively both verbally and via formal committee reports, etc. Candidates will need to demonstrate a clear understanding of the issues involved in working in an inner city, multi racial area and be committed to the council's policy of equal opportunity. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

DISTRICT LIAISON OFFICER

(Ref H55)
Salary: £14,574-£15,806 pa incl
This post occupies a key position in the Estate Management Division and is seen as one of the essential elements in the council's decentralisation programme as it is responsible for the overall co-ordination of the policy function:
1. Re-housing via transfers, lettings and the various mobility services, mutual exchanges.
2. Estate Management - voids, squatters, general tenancy matters, estate strategies, etc.
3. Equal Opportunities monitoring - the effect of council policy on disadvantaged groups within the borough.
This post requires someone capable of combining organisational flair and effective communication skills in order to initiate projects and development work aimed at assisting the Housing Districts in maintaining an efficient service to their tenants. You will play a key role in co-ordinating new policies and drafting procedures for the neighbourhood district offices and ensuring that the function at the districts and the NMOs are effectively monitored.
The successful candidate will need to demonstrate a proven ability to communicate at all levels both verbally and in more formal reports, etc. In addition, the post holder will regularly attend meetings both formally via the council's committees procedure and more general meeting with tenants' associations, etc. Candidates will need to demonstrate a clear understanding of issues surrounding housing in an inner city multi-racial area. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

INTERNAL CONTROL OFFICER

(Ref H49)
Salary: £10,725-£11,355 pa incl
To be responsible for ensuring that internal assessment and monitoring is carried out on the evaluation of Housing Benefit and on its accuracy.
The postholder will be required to write comprehensive reports on the findings, including recommendations on improvement of procedures, etc., with the aim to improve efficiency within the section and provide a better service to the tenant. An enquiring mind coupled with the sound analytical and numerical skills are essential in order to identify training needs and other relevant problems. The successful applicant must display the ability to build and maintain sound communication links with other officers at all levels in order to co-ordinate the internal control function. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

RENT ASSESSMENT OFFICER

(Ref H50)
Salary: £9,780-£10,382 pa incl
To supervise a team of rent assessment staff in the accurate and prompt assessment of rents and amenity charges relating to the council's properties. The successful applicant will also be responsible for recalculation of benefits following a revaluation of rents, and to liaise with the Rent Accounts Section accordingly.
The postholder will be responsible for the training of his/her staff particularly in new developments of the Housing Benefits Scheme and in the main features of rent assessment. A working knowledge of the Housing Benefit Scheme and legislative knowledge is required and previous experience in rent assessment would be desirable. Candidates should display sound organisational skills coupled with the ability to analyse, interpret and collate information. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

LAMBETH SERVICES WELL WORTH DEFENDING

RENT ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT

(Ref: 51)
Salary: £7,603-£8,577 pa incl
To assess the appropriate level of rents for new and/or improved properties and to process backdated adjustments to tenants' Housing Benefit claims on revaluation of properties.
The successful applicant will be numerate and possess sound administrative skills coupled with an enquiring and methodical mind.
Previous experience in the use of micro-computers would be desirable but is not essential. More important is the ability to analyse and extract information from a sound communication skills in dealing with officers and members of the public efficiently and effectively.
Individuals can apply for job sharing.
Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Housing & Property Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Hambrook House, Porchester Road, SW2, Telephone: 01-272 7722, extension 2053. Closing date 9th April, 1985.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Career Opportunities in Personnel Management

Lambeth's Directorate of Civil Engineering and Public Services provides a wide range of important services to the residents of our inner-city borough. Refuse collection, street cleaning, structural engineering and street lighting are only a few of the areas which come within our sphere of operation. The council's customer directorates also depend on us to keep their vehicles on the road.
Two vacancies have arisen within our Personnel and Training Division, which offer excellent career opportunities for enthusiastic personnel specialists.

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICER

(Ref P30)
You will provide a varied and broad range of personnel services to the employees of the Transport Sub-Division who are responsible for maintaining and servicing the council's vehicle fleet and plant.
Applicants should have gained sound generalist personnel experience including interpretation of conditions of service and recruitment and selection skills. An analytical, constructive, problem-solving approach is essential, as is the ability to work on your own initiative. Excellent communication skills are vital. The effective promotion of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy is an integral part of the personnel role, and applicants must display a sensitive and positive approach to the advancement of this policy.
The ability to make a positive contribution towards good industrial relations is essential, and it will be important for you to demonstrate experience of working in a unionised environment. Qualified and unqualified applicants with relevant experience may apply. Evidence of formal training in personnel management will be advantageous.
The salary offered will be in the range £9,780-£11,355 per annum, inclusive of London Weighting. Other benefits include an occupational pension scheme, 26 days' annual leave, car allowance and car loan facilities.
Individuals can apply for job sharing.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

(Ref P31)
Reporting to the Personnel & Training Officer, you will assist in providing a broad range of personnel services to manual, administrative and engineering employees. In addition, you will be involved in maintaining and retrieving staffing statistics. Applicants must have sound administrative experience, preferably within a Personnel Department, and be able to demonstrate commitment to the sensitive nature of personnel work. You must be able to cope with a variety of tasks, and to communicate effectively with all levels within the organisation. Industrial relations awareness and commitment to the advancement of the council's Equal Opportunities Policy are important requirements of this post.
The salary offered will be in the range £8,772-£9,510 per annum, inclusive of London Weighting. Other benefits include an occupational pension scheme and 26 days' annual leave. Individuals can apply for job sharing.
For application form and job description, please contact: Personnel Section, Directorate of Public Services, London Borough of Lambeth, George West House, 2 Clapham Common North Side, London SW4 or telephone 01-272 2177, ext. 271, quoting appropriate reference number. Closing date: 10th April, 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES

SENIOR DAY CARE OFFICER

(UNDER FIVES)
REF. NO. SP/608/A/G
£14,574-£15,806 incl.
Lambeth is a densely populated inner city area experiencing significant demographic change, particularly in its age distribution and ethnic grouping. In response to these changes, the council has developed diverse but integrated social services, care of the under fives being a high priority area. The current social services budget exceeds £41 million, over £4 million of which is devoted to the under fives. Some 80% of the children currently attending day nurseries are black.
We need an exceptionally able and resourceful person to lead the under fives sub-division. The sub-division has an establishment of 14 day nurseries, two of which have annexes in separate buildings, two directly run playgroups and seven after-school groups. Substantial grants are made to the voluntary sector, including support for five day nurseries and 43 playgroups. Other groups are funded through grants from the Inner City Partnership.
Lambeth offers the challenge of developing and remodelling these services to meet the needs of a new generation in a multi-racial environment. In order to help develop services to the maximum advantage, management committees which include representatives of the council, parents and voluntary organisations are being established at each nursery. You will play a leading role in structuring the service for the future and further developing relationships with the private and voluntary sectors.
We are looking for an enthusiastic, skilled and experienced manager, sensitive to the needs of clients, capable of working under pressure and with an understanding of and skills in industrial relations.
You must demonstrate:
- Proven ability at senior management level in services for the under fives, or in related fields.
- A positive record of innovating and implementing ideas and an appreciation of the dynamics of day care for young children.
- Leadership skills and the ability for corporate and strategic thought and action.
- An awareness of the managerial role in industrial relations.
- Commitment to actively promote the council's Equal Opportunities Policy.
- Commitment to professional development of staff, and a responsiveness to the views of individual members of the public and community groups.
While a professional or managerial qualification is considered desirable, greater emphasis is given to proven managerial experience.
Individuals can apply for job sharing.
For further information please contact Theresa Laverdier, Senior Assistant Director, Housing and Day Care, on 01-720 0220, ext. 479. CLOSING DATE: 19th April.
FOR SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-527 0564 (24-HOUR SERVICE) OR WRITE TO: THE RECRUITMENT SECTION, ROOM 500, 91 CLAPHAM HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.W.4.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.
As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: LONDON 01-278 2332 MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

DETACHED YOUTH PROJECT

Christian Co-worker
required to develop working relationships with young people and to help them to overcome their problems. The successful applicant will be a Christian, aged 18-25, with a good knowledge of the local area and a willingness to work with young people. Salary £3,000 per annum. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

CO-ORDINATOR CHIEF WORKER

Salary £2,500 p.a.
Small site for sale to BNG, 20 Junction St, Brixton, London SW9 6JL. The site is a small, well maintained, and modern with children. Closing date April 25th.

Social Work Management

In an expanding Hospital environment

Up to £11,562 Berkshire
Bath Hospital in Reading is a 376-bed General Hospital providing a wide range of services to geriatric, medical, surgical, rheumatology and physically handicapped patients. Exciting new developments are in hand with a 25-bed acute geriatric assessment unit already under way and others are planned for the treatment, care and support of an increasingly elderly population.
It's a highly progressive and caring environment and this appointment of Principal Social Worker will carry responsibility for a fully qualified and enthusiastic team of Social Workers as well as the overall direction of services to a nearby Community Hospital and social work attachment to a local Health Centre.

In this challenging role you'll be leading and motivating your team; managing the workload; organising student placements and generally ensuring a high level of service. A major responsibility will be to play a leading role in maintaining and still further developing the already well established personal and operational links with health service personnel, the Department's geographical divisions and local voluntary organisations.
It's a position calling for well developed management and leadership skills and the personality, drive and enthusiasm necessary to develop and sustain the Department's objectives. Further in-service training will be encouraged.
If you are a qualified Social Worker with an interest in hospital Social work and experienced at a senior level, this could be the ideal career development appointment for you.
Salary will be in the range £10,716-£11,562 plus a car user allowance and pension/retirement scheme where appropriate.
For informal discussion please contact Mr. D. Gay, Assistant Divisional Director, Health, Social Services Department, Berkshire County Council, Shire Hall, Sharncliffe Park, Reading RG2 2XH. Telephone: Reading (0734) 875444 ext. 4571. Application form and job description from: Personnel Section at above address.
Tel: Reading (0734) ext. 4584. Closing date: 06th April. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Royal County of Berkshire

PRINCIPAL OFFICER (SECRETARIAT)

Grade PO (35-36) £10,716-£11,562
A graduate (or professionally qualified person of any discipline) is required for this post.
The successful applicant will work closely with senior managers in the central office of the Social Services Department. The Secretariat provides support to the processes of review, the preparation of policy advice, and the monitoring of its implementation by the management team.
The Principal Officer will also direct the work of the Office manager in providing effective and efficient office systems to the whole of the central office.
The post requires initiative, self discipline, a high level of writing skills, the capacity to work reliably, often under high pressure, and a creative approach to the design and adaptation of systems in a constantly changing environment.
The postholder will need the ability to relate easily to different kinds of people, and should be familiar with the operation of a large organisation, and should be receptive to the opportunities offered by new technology (for which training will be given).
The post offers an opportunity to experience at first hand the workings of local government at the top level, and will be a valuable step in a career in management or administration.
For informal discussion, telephone Paul Blackham, Director of Social Services on Northampton 34833, Ext. 5600 or John Fletcher, Deputy, on Ext. 5601.
For job description and application form please contact: Personnel Branch, Floor 4, Northampton House, Northampton. Telephone: Northampton 32222 (direct line).

Northamptonshire Social Services

Principal Building Maintenance Surveyor - Grade PO1C

Salary £12,243-£13,326 pa + £1,017 LW and supplements
The successful applicant will preferably be qualified but essentially will have had a wide experience in building surveying and control of building work.
Applicants should possess the personality and character to maintain good professional relations with client departments. He/she will be responsible for the work of a number of surveyors who will be carrying out surveys on public buildings, preparing specifications, contract documents and supervising works to final account.
A car user allowance is payable.
This post is not suitable for job sharing.
Application form and job description from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Street Town Hall, Avenue, Kings Drive, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 6BN, ext. 1001 or 1002. Tel: 01603 6571. For further information, Tel: 01603 6571. Closing date: 19th April, 1985.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer

RE-ADVERTISEMENT Coventry Citizens Advice Bureau and Consumer Advice Centre in COVENTRY

require an ORGANISER
Full-Time post: Salary £10,434-£12,945 (SC02-PO1)
This is one of the busiest Bureaux in the Country with a heavy involvement in multiple debt, consumer and general casework. There are 15 paid and 20 voluntary workers, management committees which include representatives of the council, parents and voluntary organisations are being established at each nursery. You will play a leading role in structuring the service for the future and further developing relationships with the private and voluntary sectors.
We are looking for an enthusiastic, skilled and experienced manager, sensitive to the needs of clients, capable of working under pressure and with an understanding of and skills in industrial relations.
You must demonstrate:
- Proven ability at senior management level in services for the under fives, or in related fields.
- A positive record of innovating and implementing ideas and an appreciation of the dynamics of day care for young children.
- Leadership skills and the ability for corporate and strategic thought and action.
- An awareness of the managerial role in industrial relations.
- Commitment to actively promote the council's Equal Opportunities Policy.
- Commitment to professional development of staff, and a responsiveness to the views of individual members of the public and community groups.
While a professional or managerial qualification is considered desirable, greater emphasis is given to proven managerial experience.
Individuals can apply for job sharing.
For further information please contact Theresa Laverdier, Senior Assistant Director, Housing and Day Care, on 01-720 0220, ext. 479. CLOSING DATE: 19th April.
FOR SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-527 0564 (24-HOUR SERVICE) OR WRITE TO: THE RECRUITMENT SECTION, ROOM 500, 91 CLAPHAM HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.W.4.

IN WALTHAM FOREST PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

Grade PO1 (£11,373 inclusive)
CARE IN THE COMMUNITY PILOT PROJECT PROGRAMME
We have secured funding to establish a mental health centre and provide respite support in ordinary housing for 10 people currently in hospital.
Applications are invited from persons with a wide knowledge of mental health issues and a proven track record in the voluntary / statutory sector, to implement and manage this radical and innovative project.
For details, please phone Sharon Crook on 01-519 6767. Closing date for applications will be 10th April, 1985.
BMS in Waltham Forest is an Equal Opportunities Employer

TOLMERS SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTRE ORGANISER

Experienced and resourceful Organiser required for small, recently established, Centre near Euston in ethnically varied neighbourhood. 35 hours p.w. Salary AF6 (£3,780). Camden funded and locally managed.
Details and application form from Bob Austin, Chair, Tolmers Square Community Centre, NW1 2PE - enclosing S.A.E. Applications close 12th April, 1985. Interviews: 1st May, 1985. Tolmers Square is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT POLICY PLANNING SECTION Administrative Assistant (Non-Statutory Organisations)

Are you sympathetic to the needs of non-statutory organisations? Can you relate sensitively to people from a wide variety of backgrounds? Can you operate effectively within a large organisation?
A vacancy exists in the Inner Cities Unit for an enthusiastic person to be responsible for administering grants to non-statutory organisations under the Urban Programme. The volume of work is high so you must be able to work under pressure with the minimum of supervision.
Previous experience would be useful but with the ability to demonstrate commitment and sensitivity is more important.

Administrative Assistant (Strategy)

The work of the Strategy Group covers a wide range of key council initiatives - housing, education, culture, leisure, social services, etc. - as well as many special projects. The development of new initiatives is a key part of the group's work. You will be involved in all these activities and so must possess organisational skills, flair and initiative. The ability to communicate effectively with people at all levels of the organisation and from a wide variety of backgrounds is essential.
Applications from the Town Clerk's Staff Office (01-234 3077) to be returned not later than Tuesday, 9th April, 1985.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT Architects/Assistants/Technicians

Salary up to £62 - £104,404-£118,222 (exceptionally PO2 £122,812-£129,222)
APPLY TO: THE TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT, POLICY PLANNING SECTION, 14 POSTS
The City Architect's Department is an inner city area. Making decisions about the future of the city is a major responsibility. The department is responsible for the design and development of the city's built environment. It is a highly progressive and caring environment and this appointment of Principal Architect will carry responsibility for a fully qualified and enthusiastic team of Architects, Assistants and Technicians.
If you are a qualified Architect with an interest in inner city work and experienced at a senior level, this could be the ideal career development appointment for you.
Salary will be in the range £10,716-£11,562 plus a car user allowance and pension/retirement scheme where appropriate.
For informal discussion please contact Mr. D. Gay, Assistant Divisional Director, Health, Social Services Department, Berkshire County Council, Shire Hall, Sharncliffe Park, Reading RG2 2XH. Telephone: Reading (0734) 875444 ext. 4571. Application form and job description from: Personnel Section at above address.
Tel: Reading (0734) ext. 4584. Closing date: 06th April. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

STATES OF JERSEY Planning Department

Development Officer

Salary range £15,814-£17,684
Applications are invited for the post of Development Officer, Planning Department. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Planning Department, which is an integrated Planning and Building Control Unit involving 19 professional and administrative staff.
The Section is responsible for the receipt and processing of all planning and development applications, for ensuring that they comply with the requirements of the Planning (Jersey) Law, 1984, and the Public Health (Control of Buildings) Law, 1956, and for guidance in various forms to the public and others over Planning, Design and Building Control matters.
The post calls for expertise in Planning, Architecture, Civic and Landscape Design, and Building Control. A new island plan is at an advanced stage of preparation and the successful applicant will be a leader capable of taking new opportunities that Plan will provide to implement development control in a fresh and positive manner.
Applicants should have passed the final examination of the Royal Town Planning Institute, and/or hold other appropriate qualifications. They should also have at least ten years' experience of development control, and have experience in managing professional and technical colleagues.
The appointment is for a contract period of seven years.
Application form and job description available from the States Personnel Department, 101 Le Marchand House, PO Box 500, The Parade, St Helier, Jersey, CI. Telephone 0534 79111 ext 135. Closing date: 19th April, 1985.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE VACANCIES IN THE THIRD WORLD

IVS sends skilled people for two-year appointments to work for development and self-reliance in the Third World. We are looking for graduates and experienced people to work on a modest living allowance in:
Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland.
Current requirements: construction supervisors, architects, planners, civil engineers, teachers, health workers, nurses, dentists, accountants, social workers, etc. For further details and application form, contact: International Voluntary Service, 21, St. Paul's Road, London, E14 7AT.

ASHRAM COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Two EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKERS
Salary: Scale 6, £8,154 (Current level, increase pending)
Post 1
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKER
Post 2
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKER
Wanted for community employment projects in Sparkbrook, Birmingham, to develop employment initiatives, especially co-operatives, and small businesses based on traditional skills in mainly Asian neighbourhoods.
Details from: The Coordinator, SPARKBROOK ASHRAM COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT, 21, St. Paul's Road, London, E14 7AT.
Closing date: March 30th, 1985.

EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT DOWNLAND RANGER

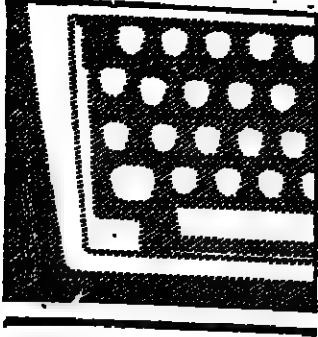
Scale 4: £5,555 to £7,329
Eastbourne has 4,000 acres of downland which is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty with a Heritage Coast including the famous Beachy Head. A Ranger is required to assist in the development and protection of this unique environment.
Applications are invited from persons with sound knowledge of natural history and conservation together with practical experience and proven organisational ability. The duties of the post include work at evenings and week-ends which is reflected in the salary offered. The Ranger will be required to live in accommodation which will be provided on or adjacent to the Downs.
Full details and application forms may be obtained from The Director of Technical Services, 25-26 Grove Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 1DF. Completed applications must be returned so as to be received not later than 12 noon on Friday, 26th April, 1985.
For informal discussions about this post, please telephone Richard Stenson on (0323) 21333.

GLOUCESTER TRADES COUNCIL FOR THE UNEMPLOYED CO-ORDINATOR

Experience in the following areas is desirable: trade union work, involvement with voluntary organisations, fund-raising, campaigning and publicity, advice work, administration.
Membership of a TUC affiliated union is a condition of employment. One year contract renewable dependent on future funding.
Salary scale £5,204-£8,282.
Further details and application form Tel 0432 32216 or write to Janet Gordon, 3 Byland House, Gloucester, GL1 2JF.
Closing date: Thursday, 4th April, 1985. We are an equal opportunities employer.

WOMENS MOTOR MECHANICS PROJECT

3 CAR MECHANICS INSTRUCTORS
FULL TIME, 35 hours PW
The Women's Motor Mechanics Project is a training workshop set up by and for women, offering a 6 month part-time course in car mechanics leading to a recognised qualification. One year contract renewable dependent on future funding.
Salary scale £5,204-£8,282.
Further details and application form Tel 0432 32216 or write to Janet Gordon, 3 Byland House, Gloucester, GL1 2JF.
Closing date: Thursday, 4th April, 1985. We are an equal opportunities employer.



DIARY

IT WAS quite blatant and calculated. The two Davids of the Alliance, Steel and Dr Owen, decided at an early stage yesterday not to bother to reply to the Chancellor's budget on the floor of the House of Commons and to go straight on television instead. More exposure more quickly.

Archie Kirkwood, David Steel's long-standing advisor, was thus handed the opportunity to emerge from the shadows and give the Alliance response to the assembled MPs. Good for him, but where will it end? When the honourable members capitulate and let the cameras in, go doubt.

The Tories, however, were falling over themselves to book their places in the chamber yesterday by putting their prayer cards in the slots in the back of the seats — the first one is said to have been placed at 4.40 am by John Heddle, the man with the wrong way down the M8 one night. Dennis Cavanagh and Dennis Skinner, like terrible twins, put their cards on the front bench seats normally used by the opposition. The full effect of this was rather spoiled by Dr Owen's desertion to the bright lights.

BRACE yourselves, members of the Clive Ponting jury. The Union of Liberal Students has elected the lot of you as one of its vice-presidents and be soon sending you your credentials.

THE RESIDENTS of Amerham may find this hard to swallow, but the lush hills that surround them are the inspiration for the "green revolution" which Colonel Gadhafi envisages for Libya. In a forthcoming Channel 4 programme, he confides that the beauty of the Chilterns has haunted him ever since his officer training in this country.

THE British Telecom security code manual, issued to staff, makes the following point: "The telephone is vulnerable to eavesdropping and interception and is not a secure means of communication. Caution must therefore be exercised when it is necessary to discuss sensitive matters on the telephone. Conversations should be in secured terms." There you have it from the horse's mouth.

IT WILL be interesting to see whether the whips from all parties in the House of Lords, who put their heads together to decide the order of speeches, will let Lord Hatch high on the list for this afternoon's debate on the Official Secrets Act.

Lord Hatch is the only known Belgrano freak in the Upper House and wants to use the debate to explore one of the unanswered questions: exactly what was the role of Lord Thomas, the Spanish-speaking spy peer who is director of the Centre for Policy Studies, in the attempts by the United States and Peru to reach a peaceful settlement on the weekend of May 1 and 2 when the Belgrano was torpedoed? Even his own side has been discouraging such boat-rocking plans.

LED by Andrew Smith, the silent insect, and Euseo Shooter, hero of the Brighton beach raid on the GND submarine, a delegation from the Young Monday Club has just gone to Washington for a Young Republican Leadership Conference. The plan is to forge links between the two organisations, and to have a meeting with Senator Jesse Helms, the man who long ago fell off the map of American right-wing politics. Smith has dropped his pin-striped look and now affects a combat jacket and dark glasses, saying the press drove him to it.

Stephen Cook



THE renewed intense fighting in the Gulf War, has left the Reagan Administration bemused and disturbed. Despite its professed neutrality in the 10-year-old conflict, there is little doubt that the US fears the Ayatollah Khomeini and the forces of fundamentalism he has unleashed throughout the Muslim world far more than president Saddam Hussein.

Hussein the Iraqi strongman who once publicly hung Jews, led the Arab boycott of Egypt after the Camp David accords, and is disdained by his own people for the psychological control he has sought to establish, is these days seen in Washington as an almost sympathetic figure.

The American flag, which was only fit for burning in Baghdad just a short time ago, now flies over the river Tigris for the first time in 17 years. The US Export-Import bank and US oil companies are rushing to provide financial aid for Baghdad's oil pipeline projects, and King Hussein of Jordan and President Mubarak, the ultimate in Arab moderates, feel comfortable making unannounced swoops on the Iraqi capital.

In effect US neutrality in the Gulf War is wafer thin. The US is disturbed about the violence in the Gulf not just because of the loss of life and the threat to shipping but because its new friend Iraq — despite what one official called "overwhelming superiority" in weaponry — continues to find itself on the defensive. Although it has sophisticated armoured, provided by both East and West, and although it receives a steady flow of aid from the oil-rich Gulf states, Iraq still doesn't seem competent to defend itself.

It is this self-destructive attitude which bemuses a Reagan Administration which has been so anxious to answer to everyone's problems. While Iran has managed to establish a crucial bridgehead on the strategic road from Basra to Baghdad — which could threaten the sta-



ALEX BRUMMER examines the US attitude towards a war in which it is officially neutral

Why America 'tilts' towards Iraq

bility of Saddam Hussein's regime — Iraqi forces have only made casual resistance. The wish to conserve the lives and equipment of their forces has made Hussein's armies a paper-tiger in the face of Iran's ferocious human wave attacks. What is most remarkable about the Iranian gains is that they have been achieved without the benefit of air cover against a vastly better equipped Iraqi air force. Iran's gutted American-supplied air equipment was virtually knocked out of the war as an attacking tool when Saudi Arabia shot a pair of its fighters out of the air last year. This seemed to suggest that with the aid of the American Awas (the advanced radar and reconnaissance plane), the



Iraqi troops ride to the front on a Soviet personnel carrier

whether it any longer has the power to block the Gulf's oil shipping lanes or rebarberies from the air. In contrast Iraq has more flying power than it appears able or willing to use. In total it has an estimated 500 operational combat aircraft as well as some 320 helicopters. These include 25 MiG-25s, 200 MiG-21s, 80 MiG-23s, Mirage F-1s and all Egypt's Soviet-built bombers. In addition France had the good grace to provide Iraq with five Super-Étendards, equipped with air-to-ship Exocet missiles. Baghdad still has the power to cause major havoc in the Gulf and in Iran if Saddam Hussein were to unleash his airpower. Although analysts here have some lingering suspicions that Iraqi reluctance to do this has something to do with Saddam Hussein's fears about the loyalty of parts of his airforce. Nevertheless, as the latest Iranian ground offensive shows, the Ayatollah's forces have not been intimidated by the Iraq's better equipped air force and armies, nor by the support it has been getting from both West and East. Even "outlaw" states such as Iran are not without friends in the world. US officials say that Iran is on the end of a supply line for equipment which includes countries such as North Korea, Libya, as well as Syria. The remnants of the Arab rejectionist cause stick together. It is worth noting however

put together a huge effective army which can conduct fairly difficult military operations in ugly conditions — such as the marshes where the battles are being fought — which has given Iran the current edge. On paper the two sides are not that far apart in manpower despite the reputation of the Iranian forces for attacking in human waves.

Experts in Washington estimate that Iran has around half-a-million men deployed, while Iraq has 380,000 to 400,000 troops under arms. While Iran has superiority on this score it is not the kind of flood of manpower required to overwhelm Iraq on several fronts — if Iraqi troops are fully used. However, the suspicion in Washington is that Baghdad's refusal to risk wholesale slaughter has moved the odds in Iran's favour.

The real worry here is that having caught Iraq napping, Iran will build on its bridgehead and push up the road to Baghdad — to the point where the Iranian forces would become a seriously destabilising threat to the region and would push the forces of moderation back on the retreat. Iran is thought to be exhausted by the conflict having burned up 25 billion dollars of borrowing from other Arab countries, emptied its oil production and Opec quotas cut.

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of the stalemate is that the Gulf War has shown the superpowers behaving with restraint. The US has pointed out to Moscow that its narrow role is to keep the shipping lanes open to the West (even this is becoming less of a priority given the oil glut) and has no territorial ambitions in the region. The Russians for their part have shown little inclination to stir the pot. But if Iran were to surprise the experts and gain a genuine upper-hand, there is no guessing which way the conflict might spread. It is through its ability to

Piles of lira for the sinking city

GEORGE ARMSTRONG reports from Venice

THE VENICE authorities have £182,400,000 to spend on Venice and the other lagoon islands before the end of this calendar year. In 1988 they will have an additional \$50 million, and Parliament has promised to come if the first allotment of 600 billion lira is spent and spent wisely.

On February 18, Rome's minister of public works signed a contract with the consortium of 27 major companies of international reputation. After five and a half years of bureaucratic delays and nit-picking by local parties, what was the "last chance" to save Venice, in the several pertinent meanings of the word "save," something seems likely to materialise. Wheels

are in motion and the lira to oil the wheels is in good supply. Venice is to become, always in its own unique way, a kind of boomtown, with vast conservation work going on everywhere. The new engineering feats going on in and around the lagoon. The one project which interests the general public both here in Venice and abroad, is the one which calls for the construction of three mobile dams across the three seawater entries to the Venetian lagoon.

These dams will consist of a row of metal cables 20 metres tall which will lie in cushions on the lagoon bed in normal times, but which will be made to rise (the same principal as the sub-

marine) and form a dam when exceptionally high tides are predicted. Forecasts of these "high waters" is now so scientific that Venice's two morning papers tell their readers when they are to arrive and the height of the lagoon level above the mean. These "high waters" cause immense damage to the city's lower areas (St Mark's being one), but the mobile dams, which probably will not be completed for another 10 years, are designed only to diminish the "high waters". They will be not so tall in case of a flood such as that of 1966, when St Mark's was under six feet of water.

Work has already begun on reinforcing the sea walls on the Adriatic side of the lagoon, such as along the

lido. This had priority because once the mobile dams are in operation the sea's force against the one-time sandbars will be immense. The next step, for later this year, will be to build breakwaters at the three entries to the lagoon, but on the Venice side of where the mobile dams will be placed. The visitor may well ask why a stone wall two feet high can't be built along the city's canals. Venice's deputy mayor, Mr. Paolo Cacciari, a Communist, has a quick answer. "We have to think of aesthetics. One can't alter Venice's appearance that drastically," he says. Besides, Venice has 177 canals.

Mr Cacciari speaks instead of a project which would cause the stone pavements along the edge of the Grand

Canal to rise up and form a three-foot barrier against the high tidal waters. Anyone interested since childhood in hidden doors and secret traps should like this scheme which Mr Horva Bedi, of the Venezia Nuova consortium, confirmed as being feasible and under serious consideration. A cushion mechanism would be placed beneath the stones (their present weight being reduced) which would cause them to rise up as high as four and a half feet.

These mobile stone slabs would be set back 30 inches from the permanent pavement which actually laps the lagoon water. As the stone barriers rise, a diaphragm would rise with them to keep water from reaching the mechanism.

Venice has no sewerage system in the usual urban sense. Everything which goes down the bath or kitchen drain is not carried miles away in pipes, but ultimately goes into one of the small canals which pour eventually into the Grand Canal. It could also be said that Venice has the best natural sewer system in the world — which once was true in fact and now only in theory. The smaller canals, to function in that role, must be regularly dredged, which has not been done. It is admitted, "in 20 or maybe 30 years". The city has set aside \$3 million for what it calls the "excavation" of the 177 minor canals.

The city has a vast, articulated plan for turning excavations into blocks of flats and

for direct subsidising (from 50 to 80 per cent) the restoration of privately owned houses.

Restoration, of course, does not only mean the crumbling facade or leaking roof. It means installation of modern plumbing and central heating. If the dwelling is to be lived in it must go to a Venice resident or one whose major work is in Venice. This "restoration" could stop the flow of younger Venetians couples to the mainland and, incidentally, reduce the pressure on public transport when they must return each day to their jobs in Venice.

Will the "last chance" do the trick for the city which is itself almost a work of magic?

PETER FIDDICK on the media warlords Superdog eats superdog

ONE OF the most significant pointers to the future of the British media is to be found on the back page of the Daily Mirror earlier this year. As the negotiations between the Football League and the television networks for next season's contract seemed to near a compromise, the club had turned the deal down.

And, as the Mirror's man reported in a backpage exclusive, they had been swayed by the arguments of the United States and Peru to reach a peaceful settlement on the weekend of May 1 and 2 when the Belgrano was torpedoed? Even his own side has been discouraging such boat-rocking plans.

LED by Andrew Smith, the silent insect, and Euseo Shooter, hero of the Brighton beach raid on the GND submarine, a delegation from the Young Monday Club has just gone to Washington for a Young Republican Leadership Conference. The plan is to forge links between the two organisations, and to have a meeting with Senator Jesse Helms, the man who long ago fell off the map of American right-wing politics. Smith has dropped his pin-striped look and now affects a combat jacket and dark glasses, saying the press drove him to it.

should continue to be financed at the expense of the viewing and listening public. And last Saturday, the centre spread of the Mirror's weekend television section was devoted to a feature headed: "The World At The Touch Of A Button." Its subject: cable television. And in particular, the joys available to subscribers to Rediffusion Cablevision: "Britain's biggest cable firm owned by Mirror Group publisher Robert Maxwell."

Robert Maxwell is the latest and brashiest of the new-style media tycoons. In Britain, he is the biggest. He now owns the greater part of the country's contract printing capacity, more than one-third of its popular newspaper circulation, the biggest extant cable system and its technical research division, plus the main share in Central Independent Television picked up in the aftermath of the 1980 franchise carnage. But he is not without rivals. Mr Rupert Murdoch is the biggest worldwide, having bought the Australian and taken a rather different course. In Britain, his News International empire owns the Times, Sunday Times, Sun and News of the World. Last week he announced plans for a new London evening newspaper, the Post with aspirations to 24-hour national coverage. He is building a new printing centre in the Isle of Dogs. And he also controls one of the five British-based programme services already beaming television programmes up to the satellites for use by such cable systems across Europe, as are equipped to take them. Murdoch's Sky channel has greatly expanded its programming since he recapitalised it, and today offers a wider selection of recycled US television series and old movies than ever. As cable spreads through Europe, Britain included, this will be an important strategic base in the new markets.

The media baron is not a new phenomenon. The Rothermere, Chartwell, and even Thomson titles now testify to their title in 20th century Britain and others — Maxwell, or David Stevens of United Newspapers — are already in the line, if not the House.

But what is new, and more powerful than ever, in the 1980s, is the international, multi-media, dimension. Rupert Murdoch's US empire is now even more startling than his British one, from the yellow end of the New York press to Village Voice. This month has made the transatlantic dimension manifest at a new level, as the Australian tycoon announced he was going to buy not just an American edition of a famous French title, Elle, but a British one too — and launch it on the back of his Sunday Times Magazine.

Almost in the same breath, we learnt that Maxwell, whose eye had clearly been on the Murdoch model from the start, has now set up his first New York publishing arm. Meanwhile, United Newspapers has been buying assets into the US publishing scene.

And faster than, too, is changing scene, too, ever. The takeover of one of the three major US commercial television networks, ABC, announced on Monday, was a watershed event. In 1985, it was a question of which would go first, and this week's \$5 billion dollar deal has put the other two networks in a defensive move, against the providers from other corporations. Even deals such as United Newspapers' latest are habitually the hundreds of millions of dollars range, and takeover fever is such that already huge empires — like Time Life — are selling out of other areas to raise the cash to get deeper and wider into the media.

The show rolls on. This week's edition of Broadcast, the industry's trade weekly, refers both to a "Times" campaign against the BBC — it has run five anti-broadcast editorials this year — along with some bloodthirsty reporting to surprise even Fleet Street — and to speculation that Robert Maxwell is about to buy the major share in one of the only two cable feature film channels. The Times's Mirror, last week Lord Matthew's Daily Star, have all come out strongly against the case for increase in the British television licence fee with the Times explicitly arguing that the BBC should be broken up and its commercially viable chunks sold off. At this moment, of all the major plums in the Western world's explosively expanding media market, the BBC is the only one the new-style barons cannot buy.

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Valerie Wise. Picture by Frank Martin

Valerie Wise, chair of the Greater London Council's women's committee, continues our series

Joking apart, I could cry



LIKE MANY feminists, I am frequently accused of not having a sense of humour, a libe usually intended to belittle what we say or do. The most recent attack against me was made by the artist Tomi Ungerer when I had part of his art exhibition at the GLC

Royal Festival Hall closed down because it was pornographic. Drawings and sculptures showing women in bondage, in positions of sexual degradation and poses which suggest sexual mutilation are no joke.

A few weeks earlier, however, when I made a joke about roses the media took me seriously and suddenly I found that I had called roses racist and sexist, when actually I had asked a tongue-in-cheek question of the chair of the GLC's arts and recreation committee. As a consequence, I found myself on the front page of the Standard, the first item on independent radio's six o'clock news, and in local papers from Belfast to Plymouth. The media didn't believe I could make a joke.

Well, I can, and I can also laugh at myself, which I think came as a shock to many of the staff and representatives of the media who were present at the GLC pantomime Ken Whittington and his Cat. This was a hilarious send up of political life in London,

under the banner of Keep GLC working for Christmas, in which I bore an uncanny resemblance to Mrs Thatcher, complete with permed blonde wig, grey suit and blue rosette. I delivered a eulogy to the absent Denis, and sang, or rather mimed, to Tammy Wynette's Stand By Your Man. The audience loved it. So did I.

Usually, however, I'm regarded as a serious person because I take my work seriously. I'm often teased by my colleagues at County Hall and while at times I find this tiresome, I know they wouldn't do it if they thought I didn't have a sense of humour. Having a sense of humour is vital for my job, otherwise I wouldn't be able to cope with all the pressures that I constantly face as chair of the GLC's Women's Committee.

My job consists of a 55-60 hour week. I can be in County Hall 10 or 12 hours a day, speak at meetings several evenings a week and sometimes on Saturdays too. I have a standing joke with my

husband, Keith, that Sundays are when we make a date to see each other — although I have to admit I frequently have to break our dates.

With this kind of lifestyle it would be all too easy to get really wound up. Of course, sometimes I am, but it helps when I find something I can laugh at because it releases the tension which builds up. Life at County Hall, in spite of what the media might say isn't a bundle of laughs. If I didn't laugh at some of the things that have happened, or are supposed to have happened according to the media, I would have ended up in tears.

During the Women's Committee's struggle to change attitudes at County Hall, I've sometimes had to laugh at some of the attempts by officers to bring in a women's perspective. For example, a report on the EEC Trade Marks Office had the following paragraph on implications for women:

"The Trade Marks Office would be staffed by some 200 employees and it is hoped a

substantial proportion of these would be recruited locally. The nature of these jobs (office work, cleaning, catering) makes it likely that many would be filled by women."

When I read this I had to laugh, as indeed did my colleagues, because this is not what we intend when we ask for a report to include a paragraph on the implications for women.

Although I'm not a person who can make jokes when they speak at public meetings I can be ironic in my speeches and find this gets the audience laughing and on my side.

In what little there is of my private life, the sort of entertainment that makes me laugh are films like "9 to 5" and television programmes like "It'll be alright on the night," which features blunders that have been made in the making of other programmes. I'm not too keen on the programme "Spitting Image," but then that's maybe because when I tune in I'm afraid I'll find I'm their next political puppet!

Tomorrow, Mary Stott, who edited Guardian Women from 1957 to 1972, publishes the second part of her autobiography. She talks here to Sarah Green, who won the 1984 Guardian Student Journalist of the Year award

The formative years

AS A young woman just entering the world of the media, I was ready to listen, when Mary Stott, more than 60 years a journalist, 15 of them as the Guardian Women's editor, said: "I have something to tell you."

Before I Go (Virago, price £4.50), Mary Stott's sequel to her autobiography Forgetting No Excuse, is a series of concise observations of today's social, political and media worlds. A lot has changed since she wrote that first book in 1973, not often for the better. As an example she says many newspapers now go in for "sensational sex/violence/royalty stories and gossip paragraphs to a quite nauseating degree."

This is not the kind of journalism that she knew between 1957 and 1972 when she was editing Guardian Women. In those days, articles informed, there were clear limits to those things it was legitimate to write about and those that definitely were not. She cites the examples of cheques, books, journalism to make her point.

She believes newspaper journalism is on the decline, except for those papers which cater for people who want to read, not watch television. The more hours the box puts on, the fiercer the competition for Fleet Street tabloids, with the loss of good taste or ethics.

Editing Guardian Women through the sixties was very different. As a committed feminist, Mary led Guardian Women through the rise of the women's movement. Through the correspondents to the Women's page, she helped initiate a number of feminist organisations. In 1962 she became a founder member of Women in Media, which helped to bring the Sex Discrimination Act into being.

Guardian Women was intended to be a campaigning page. It was a forum for ideas. One instance was the remarkable character, both pagan and Christian. I still mourn for her — it was as though she was naturally aware of the forces of good and evil. And such generosity: I remember when I came home and my feet without shoes were freezing from the cold and the ice, she would wash them and put them in her bosom, the warmest spot she had. My mother! she disappeared at a vital time, we never reconnected when she came back in '47.

The comment was not meant to be altogether ap-

proving, but this was the direction her readers led her, whoever her own opinions. "I was always one step ahead of the readers; the whole idea was to put thoughts into people's minds, not tell them what to think."

Mary was in control of a page that had the reputation of influencing women's thought during the days of the burning bra in 1968 yet long before that Guardian Women, and the periodical Time and Tide, made Mary a feminist. Madeleine Linford, then called Mainly Women, had a profound effect on her ideas too. "She was very shy and reserved, but she influenced an awful lot of people," Mary said.

Men's consciousness, as well as women's, needs to be raised

Before I Go has a lot to say about today's brands of feminism. Mary Stott's were the days of the gradualist, the woman who fought through the courts and Parliament to bring about changes. "Trade," as she calls these feminists, were not aiming to alter the structure of society or exclude men from their lives. She doesn't want a revolution and she believes a woman's place is "on her own ground — and that's next to men."

This is not to say that she has no time for the Libs, the radical and socialist feminist movement that rose while she was fighting for equal opportunities at the BBC and for equal pay.

She calls herself a Trad-Lib and still believes there's a long way to go before women cease to be second-class citizens; but she believes the lack of unity and central organisation among today's young feminists is holding back "The Cause." She is distressed by the Trad-Lib split and feels that separatism is misguided. "I don't believe that the mind has a gender, so how can I feel that politics has a gender?" she said.

That view has led to what she sees as her most important belief: that we should be moving towards androgyny, an erasing of the culturally-

created differences between men and women. The rise of Boy George and recent men's boys' fashions for women may be indications that this is happening. But it is unlikely that the Libs will see it that way and this saddens her. "Men are half of the human race, after all," she said. The argument that women must separate themselves from men until they are in a position to contend on an equal footing doesn't impress her. Men's consciousness as well as women's need to be raised.

Her reflections on the family and party politics are critical too. Though she approves of the distance of the stigma attached to illegitimacy, single parent families, she thinks broken homes of various sorts bode ill. Parents have become too selfish these days, leaving children to suffer. Women who choose not to have children at all don't know what they are missing. Here the gap between the multi-racial and complex heres became clearer. The days when it was believed that there was such a thing as a normal family are not in my memory, whereas she sees the disappearance with some regret.

Politics has also altered. Because of television, the politician with the best image usually wins. Mary wishes that "sincerely, quaint as that may sound" could return to politics. The sentiment is one that she realises is alien to today's MPs, but that doesn't stop her stating it, just as she never hesitated in putting forward her own attitudes when writing for the Guardian. Mary Stott's contribution to journalism and the cause of women cannot be counted, though Before I Go stretches out a hand towards showing the effect she had.

She believes, as she says in the chapter "Going Where," that dying is not the end. Life for her is a kind of electricity that unites all people's minds and when hers is finally "switched off," the electricity will still be there. "It just won't operate out of that outlet," she said.

Mary Stott and Suzanne Lacey will discuss "Women's Power: we have known, and their future" today at 1.30 pm at the Virago Bookshop, 34 Southampton St, London WC2.

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AMERICAN DIARY

Linda Blandford

"DEATH came and went that day and the next. It touched the young fighters' eyes and hands and entire arms, and severed them; whispered in their ears and deflected them; unbuttoned their shirts, and their bows tumbled for, and trembling, stroked their short hair, setting it on fire. And others burned down below in the crows, burned and burned like candles, like young pines in a forest."

ON MONDAY, Greek National Day, Mr. Haviaras, curator of the venerable Poetry Room at Harvard, will read his own work at the Poetry Centre at the 32nd Street Y to the known New York crowd. It will be a prestigious occasion — the greatest writers of the century have read here and Haviaras, nearly 50, is a distinguished academic and novelist. With his reading spectacles, tweed jacket and black lace-up shoes with a hole in the

bottom, he is a deceptively gentle literary figure.

On Monday, too, his second novel, *The Heroic Age*, appears in Britain. Briefly, it is the story of his own childhood during the civil war in Greece and his subsequent ordinary reviews in America. "It is my life but it is also my art taking over that life. Real life never completes its stories — it is overwritten, underdeveloped and, what's more, unfinished. Art, writing, makes an event of an occurrence and finishes it properly."

The art came slowly: there was no formal schooling until he put himself through a correspondence degree course in Greece and has had extraordinary, unlikable academic: he joined Harvard as an order clerk, unpacking parcels of books in the library basement.

"When I was 14 in Greece," he recalls, and worked as a manual labourer on a construction site, and wanted to read books and couldn't. I went to the wonderful National Library with its beautiful marble columns and I was kicked out. So when they made me curator at Harvard, I said: "We must open our collection to anyone in the community to use — we must share it. So that thing must have been at the back of my mind ever since."

Many things were at the back of his mind: his father who was executed by the Nazis; his mother who was sent to a concentration camp in Germany, the Occupation, death, hunger, civil war. His grandfather, who had survived two massacres in a minor, who had twice been left destitute and a refugee, finally died of starvation during the war.

His grandmother was alone in the tiny village, Nea Kios, carved out of malarial and barren swamp by the refugees from Turkey. It was she who kept the boy and his younger sister, and stood against destruction, slaughter and "the breakdown of each and every person, when it was just each soul on its own," as he puts it.

My grandmother was a remarkable character, both pagan and Christian. I still mourn for her — it was as though she was naturally aware of the forces of good and evil. And such generosity: I remember when I came home and my feet without shoes were freezing from the cold and the ice, she would wash them and put them in her bosom, the warmest spot she had. My mother! she disappeared at a vital time, we never reconnected when she came back in '47.

"My father was mythologised, he never returned to that kind of reality. The only moving memory I have of my mother is of her sitting there on New Year's Day: we had nothing to eat, my father was in prison, she was in tears. She was the only one who knew how to bring up children, the times were so heinous."

They moved to Athens, to hide in the slums of a big city. In the civil war, terror was more acute in the small village for those on the losing side. Haviaras went to work on a building site: "I earned very little but enough to support my grandmother, my mother, my sister." He was 12; he worked in construction for 20 years, working his way up from nightwatchman to painter, electrician and draughtsman. "I always knew I wanted to write but manual labour exhausts you. I didn't have the time, I didn't have



Stratis Haviaras. Picture by Shyla Irving

the freedom: I had no peers, no books. But by the time I was 30, I was able to live as a draughtsman, to write in my free hours. That was my life."

He wrote plays, poetry, newspaper essays. When he felt the tension of change, the coming of the junta, he spoke out and wrote against its threat. When the colonels took over, when friends and associates were picked up — he left with his American wife, an architect.

Those first years in Boston were hard: the marriage broke up under the strain. "It was not only the homesickness, the differences, the new language, it was my future — what would I do? Then I resolved it: I was not going to be an emigre for ever. I will try to do the best I can to spread my roots in order that I do not miss one day of my life expecting that I would be the next day in Greece."

Apparent Death, his third book of poetry, was the last

he wrote in Greek. His first novel, *When The Tree Sings*, was nominated for the American Book Awards — which must have surprised certain stuffer authorities at Harvard.

His promotion was rapid: he is now responsible for all the contemporary poetry that finds its way into the Harvard library. He lives with another librarian and has a three-year-old daughter, Elektra. "It wasn't an easy thing, still trying to reconcile wounds from my own childhood with trying to produce a new candidate for a similar experience," he says of her. "I adore my daughter. I would do for her. Of course I am frightened what is to become of her."

"We are all hopeless. There are people who actually believe the world can be free from pain, from death, from poverty. They are crazy. Destruction — and even those atrocities and extremities — they are all part of life. They have always been part of it. But they cannot stop us. Have I forgiven? I forgive when I understand that the exercise of evil is never, never a plain, simple thing. It is something rooted in human nature, in the humanity we all share."

"It can go either way. And having gone through it and having survived, I see that there is something I have gained — quest, knowledge, being able to understand other people's destitution and predicaments."

Writing and talking of the past helps too. It has a healing effect. It transforms the experience into art and helps the evil from my soul. And we are all its beneficiaries."

The Heroic Age is published on Monday by Methuen, price £3.95

MALE violence against women (principally rape) has always existed. Yet it is only in the last decade that serious research has been carried out into its cause. Three paperbacks have recently been published on this subject. *Women Against Violence Against Women* edited by Dusty Rhodes and Sandra McNeill (Onlywomen Press, £2.95) is the most readable and many women will find something in the pages which they can relate to. It contains papers from three recent feminist conferences about male violence and consists of varied, personal statements written by women's groups and others by individual women.

A number of these take the form of social surveys and others are reappraisals of the law and medical establishments. Although not providing specific answers, women who have experienced male violence will feel less isolated by reading this and perhaps more able to come to terms with their own feelings. It also contains some very useful addresses of support and action groups for further help.

Perspectives on Rape & Sexual Assault, edited by June Hopkins (Harper & Row £4.95) approaches the subject differently. It allows both women and men (most of them academics) from opposite sides of the Atlantic to give their findings and views — in a short essay.

Treatment of victims and assailants is their chief concern. The most pertinent one is written by a retired New York City policeman who after dealing with 15,000 rape cases in the Sex Crimes Analysis Unit, trained officers in the handling of rape cases.

Msprint

Other essays are by experts in criminology, psychiatry, psychology and sociology.

Sexual Exploitation by Russell E. Russell, the Sage Library of Social Research, £14, covers rape, child sexual abuse and workplace harassment. Much more concerned with statistics, it is still based on real life experiences. Diana Russell has carried out very detailed research in San

Francisco into the causes of sexual exploitation.

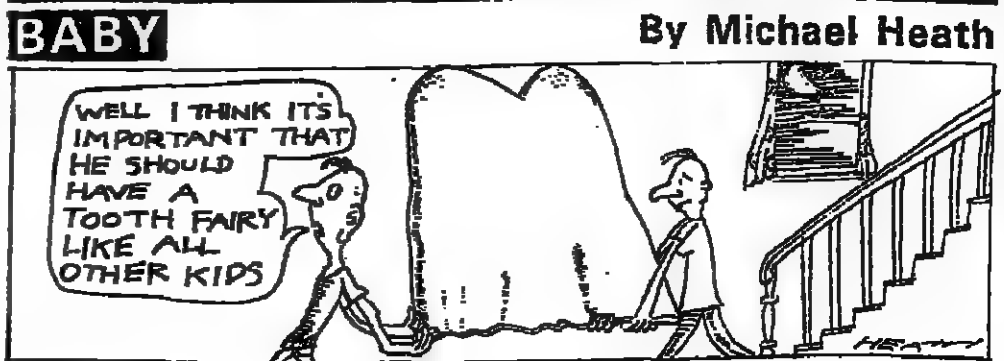
Although based in California, the observations and findings can also be applied to this country. It draws the frightening conclusion that the majority of women in San Francisco undergo at least one of these forms of sexual assault at some time in their lives; and the problem reverberates through the lives of those surrounding the victim, so even more people become affected by it.

Diana Russell's theory is that until the dangerous concept of masculine behaviour

is recognised and changed the violence will not be stopped. The way in which this culture defines masculinity predisposes men to rape, sexually harass and often to sexually abuse children.

All three books reach the conclusion that rape is not only the unleashing of male desire, but also the end product of the articulation of what it means to be manly or masculine — a social act, rather than a biological drive. For lunatic, this concept can be changed. They reach the opinion that male violence is sociologically conditioned. And just in case anyone wants to put forward the genetic argument, then as Janet Radcliffe Richards says, as quoted in *Perspectives on Rape and Sexual Assault*: "Suppose that men are naturally dominant because of the miraculous testosterone... it does not follow that they ought to run everything. Their being naturally dominant might be an excellent reason for imposing special restrictions to keep their nature under control."

Pauline Willis



THE FIRST work you see when you enter a small collection of Richard Deacon's sculpture at the Tate Gallery is called *Falling On Deaf Ears*, an impish little work that makes you speculate about the sculpture's exact meaning. From then on that exact meaning eludes your grasp, like a rabbit teasing you with the bobbing whiteness of its tail. It keeps showing itself and then disappearing.

The work is made of galvanised steel and resembles the front end of a Venetian gondola, the prow of which has come rearing out of the water like a cobra. Behind this rearing prow is a seed-pod shape which in this case doubles for the gondola's cabin, curtains drawn inside which I initially imagined a pair of unseen lovers locked in a Rodin-like embrace. It turned out I was wrong to do so but at least I had noticed the strong smell of sex that hangs about this work.

Deacon's sculpture is like that: it encourages interpretation, much of it fanciful and Freudian, all of it enjoyable. His art explores that fertile no-man's land between abstraction and figuration.

The five works in this exhibition remind you of sea-shells and old agricultural equipment, lobster pots, and those delightfully precious eighteenth-century scientific instruments that come in their own velvet-lined boxes, battleships, and, inevitably, sexual organs, depending on which piece you are looking at and from which angle.

But I am doing him an enormous disservice in suggesting that he deals in some kind of creative vagueness, and is therefore so indistinct that they can be all things to all men. Every piece has a very specific and carefully achieved identity. The only reason we don't recognise them immediately is because we have never seen their like before.

Opposite the rearing prow of *Falling On Deaf Ears* is the equally cheekily entitled *Turning A Blind Eye*. Where the former sculpture was laboriously assembled out of galvanised steel plates, riveted together like the hull of a battleship, the latter is little more than a delicate outline of wood, a drawing in space which seems as irresistibly feminine as the rearing prow is masculine. It is as if part of the outline of a reclining nude by Matisse had been re-created in wood.

The rearing cobra and the welcoming curve stare across the exhibition each other and maintain one of those unshakable relationships that exist between two objects that want to meet across a divide, but can't, like the fingers of God and Adam on the Sistine ceiling. Here too you notice the strong smell of sex.

Why does the memory, somewhere deep inside, greet Richard Deacon's sculptures not as strangers but as old friends? Why do the senses mistrust his abstraction, suspecting it of being a complex disguise for a simple reality?

Waldemar Januszczak on Richard Deacon's important new exhibition at the Tate



Masterpiece in willow — Deacon's *For Those Who Have Eyes* No. 2. Picture by Roger Tooth

For those who have eyes

It is because at the heart of Deacon's work there is a simple natural harmony of the kind that is found in nature. Male elements balance female; outside surfaces balance soft ones; open forms balance closed ones, creating an inchoately ordered, which underpins the varied surfaces of his sculpture, and which the eye recognises and adores long before the ego. This, of course, is the classic universal harmony, the modernist's Holy Grail, which a succession of 20th-century artists have gone in search of: Brancusi, Mondrian, Rothko, Barbara Hepworth.

It is fitting, and perhaps not entirely coincidental, that Deacon's work arrives at the Tate at the same time as the St Ives exhibition. This makes possible a telling comparison with the work of Hepworth. He is, perhaps, her only true heir. For surely his major achievement is to take the British sculptural tradition significantly forwards by combining its two most important streams, the organic and the abstract, into a single, unified form.

Deacon arrives at a similar point but instead of the wind and the water wearing away the incidentals, it is his own hard work, the constant riveting, bending, cutting, pressing, moulding, which allows the final form to emerge.

This show differs from his other major appearances in the absence of the visual purity that characterised his work in the past. Previous exhibitions dealt in an atmosphere that was classical, calm, sparse, and well-ordered, like a landscape by Poussin.

There have been countless British artists in the past who have used mythology as a source but there have been none that I can think of who have used it so delicately and transformed it quite so radically. In this, as in so many other aspects of his work, Richard Deacon is a self-evidently important artist.

Richard Deacon at the Tate Gallery until June 16.

achieving a contemplative simplicity. But with the exception of the small brass *Art For Other People* No. 14, which, like all the other works in the series is a little too brazen in its commercialism, too self-conscious in its shiny brassiness, the individual pieces in the exhibition are triumphs of resonant abstraction.

The show's masterpiece is a large, willow work called *For Those Who Have Eyes* No. 2. The title refers to the song of Orpheus who you may remember was torn to pieces by the Thracian women. As his head floated off towards Lesbos on this lyre, it continued to sing, a display of artistic perseverance which endeared it enormously to the Romans for whom Orpheus became a symbol of the artist's immortality.

In Deacon's interpretation the thin curves of laminated wood seem to aspire to the condition of sound, gliding quickly through the air, creating rhythms and ripples in the surrounding space. It is indeed a sculpture you can almost hear, as if Orpheus's sweetest voice had been preserved in wood.

For those who have eyes is a very tuneful work. *Falling On Deaf Ears* is correspondingly gruff and silent. As its title tells us, it is a work about not being able to hear or, more specifically, I find in the catalogue — about Odysseus's decision to have himself strapped to the mast of the Argos as it passed by the island of the Sirens.

While the Argonauts had their ears stopped with wax and remained deaf to the fatal Sirens' song, Odysseus himself heard every gorgeous note and strained mightily towards it, just as the prow of this sculpture strains mightily towards the welcoming curves of *Turning A Blind Eye*, now revealed as an abstract evocation of the song of the Sirens.

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Richard Deacon at the Tate Gallery until June 16.

Nancy Banks-Smith on last night's television

Burke's lore

"LET ME," said James Burke, "tell you a joke. Some one went up to the great philosopher Wittgenstein and said 'What a lot of morose people back in the Middle Ages must have been to have thought what they were seeing was the sun going round the earth.' To which Wittgenstein replied, 'Yeah, but I wonder what it would have looked like if the sun had been going round the earth.' The point being, of course," Burke added helpfully, "it would have looked exactly the same."

Yeah (as the great philosopher Wittgenstein used to say) that's a real rib-ticker but I prefer the one about the great philosopher Kierkegaard. He was standing one day in a flower bed lost in thought when he was spotted by the park keeper, who called out angrily, "What are you doing there?" "What are any of us doing here?" replied the sage sonorously.

It was a question which returned to me with increasing force during *The Day The Universe Changed* (BBC-1), subtitled *A Personal View* by James Burke. The phrase a personal view is an encoded message meaning "Look, it's nothing to do with me. Take it up with that chap waving his arms about."

James Burke has what used to be known as a grasshopper mind. It was supposed to hold you back in business and was urged to take Peimannism for it. Which only goes to show, Peimann never got a ten-part series on the history of Western knowledge.

Burke, TV Sage

Burke looks exuberantly from cause to effect, country to country, century to century, then exits violently stage left like a kangaroo with a plane to catch. Consider the exciting itinerary of programme eight which may, who can say, be about evolution: "An investigation of the trail that leads from Lapland and a Swedish botanist in 1730, and Oxford don who ate mice, and the shellfish under mount Eliza to the beetle collector whose ideas shook the Church to its foundations and spurred Darwin to support the political struggle of the century."

The gist of the first programme was that we are of a squiggling turn of mind because of our Greek heritage. This is how he puts it. "The way we are began with a group of Greeks jumping into their boats and heading out for a bit of peace and quiet. They fetched up on a part of the eastern Med not exactly known for its five-star accommodation. They went into shipping and the little ships were like floating bazaars. You wanted it, they'd find it for you somewhere."

"The thing about people like that is they're always looking for a better deal. So a guy called Thales nipped off to Egypt and brought back geometry. Now in the laid-back opulence of life up the Nile, where the local conditions produced the world's first regular good time, they lived feel up and mind in neutral. Problem solving was very much not their thing."

You could call this sort of thing thought-provoking or just plain provoking. The vocabulary — quick fix, gee whizz, gismo, moron, admin, making waves, name of the game and so on — is style is spectacularly vulgar.

Wittgenstein, that noted wit, said, "Anything that can be said can be said clearly." Was reading Wittgenstein last night and I think that Wittgenstein was right.

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Edward Greenfield reviews new classical releases

Bach without the sermon

THE IMAGE of old Father Bach scowling from under his wig remains a prevalent one, influencing generations of performers. It chimes exactly with the Victorian view of Bach's music as a sermon in sound: the more boring it was, the more good you were having done to you.

Repetitive times and attitudes are changing, and the Bach tercentenary this week brings a flood of new issues, not only bright and lively editions of the Brandenburg Concertos, but whole new Bach editions.

I wrote recently of DG Archiv's collection on CD, mainly of longer works, but now from Leipzig, comes a series of 21 entirely new issues on a new label, Capriccio, all available in three formats, LP, cassette, and compact disc. They are distributed here by Target Records, of 94 Guildford Road, Croydon, Surrey.

Each performance has not entirely got rid of the scowl and the sermon, and the four discs of organ music are a mixed bag, the job divided between four players on three different instruments, from which I warmly recommend the first four Trio Sonatas played on a piping 10 (037), organ by Holm Vogel (10 037), organ by Holm Vogel, nicely chosen, are disappointing, chiefly because of indifferent soloists, but when the series really gets off the beaten track, there are many delights, not least in a disc of four cantatas by Bach's predecessors in the family, his father-in-law Johann Michael, his uncle Georg Christoph (whose jolly birth-cantata celebrates Bach's father and two brothers) and, most striking of all, Johann Michael's brother, Johann Christoph.

JSS, keenly aware of family ties, drew up in 1735 a genealogical tree of 53 male relatives — with their biographies: Johann Christoph was the one he admired most as a musician. From the substantial Wedding Cantata recorded here, setting a text from the Song of Solomon, one can even deduce that it had its influence on the St Matthew Passion.

Almost throughout set in a melancholy minor mode, it may seem less than celebratory, but in the five linked sections a charming duet leads to an extended soprano solo over a naggingly persistent ground bass with elaborate violin obbligato. Even a jig movement stays in the minor key; so does the elaborate final chorus, again with violin final chorale, again with lively performances, using period instruments and authentic string techniques, are from the Capella Fidele, directed by Hans Gruss, and it is the group, with Peter Schreier as principal soloist, which contributes the most delightful disc of the series, devoted to music in the Bach House (10 031).

As a child, I spent hours practising some of the pieces here from the Anna Magdalena book, which Bach compiled for his second wife. Some, I now discover, are not actually by Bach himself, but in performances on a variety of keyboard instruments, including a clavichord and a virginal, they have a sparkle no child is likely to achieve.

The vocal items — well sung by Gisela Burkhardt as well as Schreier — include among various sacred and secular songs *Bist du bei mir* and *Anna Magdalena's* domestic arrangement of the lovely aria *Schlummerlied* from the cantata *Ich habe genug*.

I also recommend the disc of baroque works from row, 7.45 pm. The LSO's massive Mahler series brings the Kindertotenlieder with Jessye Norman as soloist. Dunja Vejzovic is the soloist in the Fragments from Berg's *Wozzeck*. Also in the programme Berg's *Three Pieces* Op. 6.

Armin Thalheim, concentrating on four substantial pieces written when Bach was in his early twenties (10 034). Amazingly Bach's *Capriccio* on the Departure of a Much-loved Brother, his only programme music, ending with a woe on the postillion's horn theme, is not otherwise available on disc at all. It is coupled here with the last two of the brilliant Toccatas and the *Aria Variata*, his only substantial set of variations before the Goldberg set.

The Leipzig Bach Edition covers the Brandenburg Concertos and the Orchestral Suites with lively and enjoyable performances, using modern pitch — from Max Pommer and the new Bach Collegium of Leipzig, but I cannot recommend it above the best existing versions.

What I enjoyed more was the collection of alternative versions of the Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 from the same performers (10 028), including No. 2 with some *di cecilia* in place of trumpet, and the first movement of No. 3 given full orchestral treatment as the *sinfonia* to a cantata, No. 174.

For the regular text of the Brandenburg Concertos I still warmly recommend Trevor Pinnock's exhilarating readings on period instruments, which outline even the finest of the modern-pitch versions (DG Archiv).

A new rival set now appears from Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music (Oiseau-Lyre 414 187-1, two discs) more brilliant (as in the cadenza of No. 5) and generally faster speeds, but with less spring in the rhythms. My preference for Pinnock is finally confirmed in the lovely slow movement of No. 6 with the violas of the English Concert sweeter and warmer than those of the Academy.

VICTORIA PALACE Michael Billington

Barnum

BARNUM is a triumph of style over content, of spectacle over substance. It tells one very little about the life of the buckstering American showman, P. T. Barnum, but it still fills one with pleasure, seems much better suited to the Victoria Palace than the Horatio ENO staging in that domesticity never has a chance. The atmosphere is gun metal grey, unrelieved by any lightness or normal vitality from the start. There should be ambiguity as in Hamlet's "Denmark's a prison" so that the subterranean prisoners make a contrast, instead of being projected.

The new Marcelline, Jane Leslie MacKenzie, is persuasive enough in her charming, unforced singing. But in most other respects the first act of this revival got off to a sleepy start. Dennis Wicks, an experienced Rocco who has been with the production since Herz created it, can no longer summon enough energy, vocal or physical.

He was not helped by Mark Elder's untempered conducting. The insufficiently scrupulous conductor, who gets on with things rather than try to live up to the peculiar moral scrutiny of this score, very easily sounds just cheap. Malcolm Donnelly is a competent Pizarro, but far from evil enough in his cold scheming. The prisoners' chorus never built to anything, and the revealing early quartet suggested the major problem is in Josephine Barstow's Leonora, which may emotive strongly, but has very little vocal colour or volume to work with.

The second act caught fire because of Rowland Sildwell's marvellously sung, perceptive Florestan. Such a good Florestan can redeem much, but with a hand from Rodney Macann's pleasing Fernando.

ST JOHN'S/RADIO 3 Edward Greenfield

Accardo

SALVATORE Accardo's latest visit has prompted a

music, including sonatas by

Dutilleul and Howells, a new

work by Paul Patterson, and

shorter pieces by French

composers from Grieg to

Messiaen.

Rattle / Philharmonia / Brundel

(Festival Hall, Tuesday,

7.30 pm). Rattle is about to

record Shostakovich's Tenth

Symphony, the main work in

this programme. Brendel is

soloist in Mozart's G major

Piano Concerto K.453. As

overture comes a recent work

of David Matthews, Septem-

ber music.

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Don't get the hump—but looking at fundamentals now's the time to sell dollars



NOTEBOOK

THE fall of the dollar continued yesterday irrespective of the UK budget whereas on Monday the fall was clear enough, yesterday it became even more generalised, with substantial declines against all the major currencies. Is

the slide now beginning in earnest?

You have to be very cautious about any assessment of the mood of the exchange. There seem to be at least three influences on the dollar which are fuelling the exchanges of which only one can realistically be expected to continue in the next few months. That one is the deteriorating current account.

While the outcome of the current account for 1984 would have been quite accurately predicted from the monthly data, the actual publication of the figures did, it seems, have an impact on the markets. Since these were coupled with the highlighting of the US's new debtor status, they were probably the biggest single influence propelling yesterday's decline.

The trade deficit—and of course the US's debtor

status—will continue, but the other "bear" factors may not.

One of those two "bear" factors was concern about the US banking system's stability following the savings and loans problems in Ohio. Viewed rationally these can hardly be of greater significance than the difficulties last year of a major bank like Continental Illinois.

You have to assume a very high degree of incompetence in the US authorities to see Ohio leading to some form of chain-reaction collapse. The likelihood, rather, is that after the usual flurry of funds seeking high quality haven in the US internal markets will settle down. It follows that Ohio ought not to remain a burden on the dollar.

The other factor is the uncertain trend of US interest rates. The earliest sugges-

tions of the American economy's first quarter growth suggest that it will be at the bottom end of expectations. This would, in the ordinary course of events, in turn lead to an easing of interest rates. This, in turn, would tend to weaken the dollar.

But you cannot assume that any such easing of rates will continue. Indeed there is a decent expectation of a money supply "hump" in the next couple of months, which could reverse any current easing of rates on the back of weaker economic activity.

A tentative conclusion? Expect a fall in the dollar in the coming months, for the fundamental position of US indebtedness and investor concern will continue; but do not expect that fall to be a smooth, or still less a comfortable one. There will be humps on the way down.

Sir Clive's role

DISCREET inquiries as to the value placed on those unquoted shares in Sinclair Research reveals a clear drop in rating. Now the dust is settling after Sir Clive's meeting with 80 or so institutional investors last week it is clear that sentiment is not at all bullish.

The jobbers' rock-bottom price at which negotiations upwards might start for any sale to be transacted between two parties—buyer and seller—has sunk to 18-22p per share, compared with the price of £34 achieved 18 months ago, when investors were first let in.

This is troublesome. Sales struck before the briefing were at £30-£33. Brokers Hoare Govett say that to

their knowledge there have not actually been any dealings since the meeting, so no price has actually been struck. There is no question about it, though: it could be well under £30. Attention was diverted from the 40 to 50 per cent drop in profits expected in the Sinclair Research financial year ending this March by the push forwards into revolutionary silicon wafer manufacture organised by Dr Robb Willmot.

But another key worry, raised at that meeting and repeated fairly widely since, is the way Sir Clive appears to be resuming a chief executive, lead management role over Sinclair Research. With the greatest respect to Sir Clive and his Mensa-style qualities, it is not a natural role for him in what is becoming a £100 million a year sales company, they say.

cause Nigel Searle, managing director since the shares were sold off, is returning to Boston to head up QL computer sales in the US and is not apparently being replaced. Further, the company is being divided into two operating divisions, computer communications, and all other products. Much anxiety could be allayed if the very top management were to be augmented. Perhaps plans are underway? N. M. Rothschild, Sinclair's advisers, are assiduous nursemaids to the hitech toddler.

Finally, what hope is there for the brave new water plant gaining UK funding? Several of the loyal institutional investors in Sinclair are likely to recommend to their boards that money should be put up. But they do not sound terribly hopeful of getting propositions through.

It would be a shame if the clouds over Sinclair Research should prevent a really detailed study of the technology, business plan and risks involved in the £50 million project. For the clouds may have dispersed by this time next year: they are essentially the result of volatile consumer product sales and trends.

The wafer plant is a highly significant, potentially strategic investment which could boost computer and peripheral application. It should not be tarnished by the disappointment with another Sinclair offshoot, the electric strike.

Of course, the wafer plant is a natural project for the mature, sophisticated US venture capitalists, all falling over themselves to lend to the future. But it deserves a very thorough consideration here too.

Chairman says problems will be solved by June

Barratt sales plunge

By Andrew Cornelius
Barratt Developments, still Britain's biggest housebuilder despite plummeting sales, yesterday confirmed the City's worst fears with the announcement of a £15 million collapse in half-year profits.

High interest rates, the miners strike, adverse publicity over Barratt's timber frame building and sales methods, the falling pound, and the costs of restructuring the company to meet new lower levels of demand, were blamed by Sir Lawrence Barratt, the chairman and founder of the company.

Pre-tax losses of £4 million for the six months to December 31, 1984, compare with the £19 million pre-tax profits achieved in the second half of 1983. After an extraordinary provision of £3.8 million against back-corporation tax following a change in the rules governing stock relief for houses held by the group

under its part-exchange scheme, Barratt reported a post-tax loss of £1.44 million.

Group debt rose from £127 million in June last year to £151 million in December. Sir Lawrence said that the highlight of the year was the future survival of the company. Yet despite the problems, Barratt shares rose by 12p to 78p after a confident statement from Sir Lawrence.

He said that he hoped the group's problems would be solved by the end of the current financial year in June, when the restructuring of the group was completed.

In May, Barratt would launch a completely new range of houses aimed primarily at the second and third time buyer. By the end of the year, the company would double from 30 to 60 per cent of all sales. This would boost the average Barratt house sale price from £40,000 to £55,000, plus in the South-east, and

from £25,000 to £32,000 plus in the rest of the country.

At the same time Barratt would reduce the proportion of its houses built by timber frame methods from a peak of more than 80 per cent 18 months ago to about 15 per cent.

Sir Lawrence said that the newly structured group would settle down to a lower level of about 12,000 completions each year, against the 16,000 achieved in 1983. Even at this reduced level, Barratt would still be Britain's biggest housebuilder, with 30 per cent more completions than the second biggest builder.

Group turnover grew by £13 million to £272 million in the half year, helped in part by the increasing examples of higher value houses, which will become increasingly important as Sir Lawrence restructures the business. The interim dividend is being maintained at 2.51p

Ohio thrifts under threat

From Alex Brummer in Washington

AS MANY as 20-25 Ohio's state chartered savings and loans may be forced to permanently close their doors as a result of the crisis to hit the state's banking, it emerged yesterday.

Federal sources said that these institutions, with tens-of-thousands of depositors, were not financially sound enough to qualify for Federal government guarantees. Some 70 savings and loans with deposits of more than \$4 billion have been closed since Friday on the order of the Governor, Mr Richard Celeste as he has struggled to put together a rescue effort.

Hopes of a rescue received a brief setback Monday night when the Ohio State Senate meeting in Columbus failed to pass a bill which had overwhelmingly moved through the state house. The bill, which could become law as soon as today, makes it possible for savings and loans carrying state insurance to apply for Federal guarantees. Once a savings and loan has completed the normal state regulatory process to open its doors again. One of the original problem companies Columbus Savings and Loan of Cincinnati has already met Federal standards and is doing its doors with little problem.

The Ohio problem with its ramifications for other state savings and loans, the broad equivalent of Britain's building societies, has caused widespread nervousness on the financial markets. US analysts believe that the Federal Reserve, the US's central bank, will be obliged to maintain an accommodative monetary stance, pending resolution of the Ohio problem. This was partly the reason behind the dollar's drop this week.

It emerged yesterday that the rescue operation will not provide all the answers for the 70 savings and loans affected. The state will require substantial write-downs of their loan portfolios and possible mergers to bring them into line.

At the bottom of the pile will be some 20-25 savings and loans which simply cannot be salvaged. The state will be presumably required to meet the claims of small depositors if insurance funds prove inadequate to the task. The Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland and the Federal Home Loan Board have pointed out that the reason for the weaker institutions applied for private insurance under the first place was because their balance sheets would not have been acceptable.

Sharp British Leyland reversal

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

BL, the State-owned car and truck manufacturer, has suffered a sharp reversal in its trading fortunes with 1984 producing a depressing picture of lower production, falling sales and increased losses.

The setback emerged at a time when ministers are still considering BL's corporate plan for the future which sets out the firm's long term objectives and capital spending and product launches.

However BL confirmed yesterday that in spite of 1984's performance, the company has

agreed to end its call on the Government for financial support.

Initially BL has decided not to draw on a £110 million loan facility available from the Government and finance its future capital requirements from commercial sources, its own profits and a rising programme of asset sales.

BL has already sold off its Jaguar division for a net profit of £186 million and other divisions like Unipart are now being groomed for privatisation, as soon as possible.

Commenting on the 1984 performance, the BL board

notes that the progress in the group's recovery was not sustained and there were inconsistencies within the business. In addition, conditions remained competitive and industrial relations disputes at Austin Rover, the volume car producing operation, had an adverse effect on profits.

In 1984 total slightly to £2.4 billion with exports down by £90 million to £227 million because results from Jaguar were lost after the company was sold off last summer.

At the pre-tax level, BL suffered increased losses of £73.2 million against £87.1 million.

Overall, the car manufacturing division saw its profits fall sharply from £73 million to £40 million largely as a result of the loss of 800 units at Austin Rover because of industrial disputes. But BL's share of the UK car market in 1984 was down on the previous year.

Unipart, the next division likely to be sold off, remained profitable while Land Rover Leyland cut its losses from £86 million to £49 million.

Total car and truck production in 1984 fell by 86,000 to 490,000 and unit sales fell by 83,000 to 511,000.

Valor to buy Heatrae Sadia

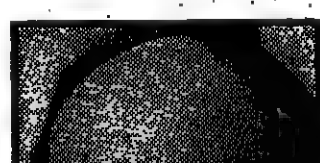
By Geoffrey Gibbs

Chaer Consolidated, the mining industrial group, is disposing of the Heatrae Sadia water heating appliances and catering equipment business as part of the continued rationalisation of its industrial operations.

The company is being acquired by Valor, the heating and cooking appliances manufacturer headed by the National Consumer Council chairman, Mr Michael Montague.

Valor is financing the £2.146 million acquisition through the issue of a substantial block of new shares. It has come up with a plan that it hopes will sidestep the criticism that has been heaped on recent vendor placings.

Although the new shares—representing around 15 per cent of the existing share capital—are being placed with institutional investors the group has made arrangements for



Chairman Michael Montague

shareholders to apply for almost half the issue at the 190p placing price. Shareholders who apply for one new share for every 12 shares held already will receive their allocation in full.

The Valor chairman said yesterday that the need to synchronise the funding of the Heatrae acquisition with the conclusion of negotiations for its purchase had made it impracticable to finance the deal through a rights issue. But he added, "I consider recent criticism of companies placing new shares advantageously without respecting existing shareholders' interests to have some justification. Perhaps we have found a means of satisfying everybody."

Valor is supporting the share issue with the forecast of a pre-tax profit of not less than £5.5 million for the financial year that ends this month and is promising shareholders a 15 per cent lift in dividend. On the stock market Valor shares rose 7 to 209p.

In a separate deal Valor is paying £855,000 in shares and cash for the privately owned Galantrough Electrical business which manufactures electrical hot water showers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Call to act on GATT

UK TRADE Minister Mr Paul Channon, yesterday called on his EEC colleagues to agree to the principle of holding a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr Channon was taking part in the meeting of trade ministers in Brussels to decide the EEC's stance in a series of international meetings which will debate the possibility of a new round of GATT talks.

The United States and Japan have been pressing hard for a new set of trade negotiations as early as next year but some EEC countries have been reluctant to back this move until the substance and timing of such talks have been fully settled in advance. Mr Channon warned of the dangers of delaying decision by the Common Market countries.

SUNG Hung Kai of Hong Kong has agreed to sell his interest in Sun Hung Kai Bank to Arab Banking Corporation for HK\$380 million. Sun Hung Kai will incur an extraordinary loss of HK\$186 million because of a revaluation of the bank's property but the group said the loss would be offset by the recent sale for HK\$90 million of its stake in a local television company.

BP is raising £50 million through an issue of seven-and-a-half-year notes by BP Capital by a coupon of 10 1/2 per cent, priced at 99 1/2 pence. The notes will be guaranteed by BP. The subscription agreement will be signed on March 21 and closing will take place on April 4.

THE GOVERNMENT was urged yesterday to introduce new labelling laws to help UK commercial vineyards. There are now more than 200 commercial vineyards in Britain and production last year topped a record three million bottles. Growers and local authority trading standards officers, however, think many consumers are confused by the existing labelling laws.

This advertisement has been published by Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited on behalf of the Directors of Tootal Group plc.



MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

- The original Entrad offer was overwhelmingly ignored by the vast majority of shareholders.
- The extended offer on the same terms merits the same response.
- Tootal is in a far more healthy state with greater potential than ever before.
- Shareholders should continue to reject Entrad's totally inadequate offer.

Each Director of Tootal Group plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each of the Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH 1985.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 18th March 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£250 million 11 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1991
£500 million 9 1/2 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 2001

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 18th March 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 18th March 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Copies of the prospectus for 11 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1991 dated 8th April 1979 and of the prospectus dated 27th May 1983 for 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1987 (which contained the terms of issue of 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2001) may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
11 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1991	25th October 1991	25th April
9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2001	10th August 2001	10th February

Dealings in the further tranche of 11 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1991 for settlement prior to 25th April 1985 will, in common with the existing Stock, be effected on an ex-dividend basis. The further tranche of 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2001 will rank for a full six months' interest on 10th August 1985.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
18th March 1985

Tourism aid for farmers

By Rosemary Collins, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers on poor land who apply for farm improvement grants will in future be able to claim extra subsidies to help them set up tourist or rural craft enterprises following Britain's decision to implement part of an EEC directive agreed last week.

A tourist or craft enterprise worth up to around £25,000 will be eligible for grant aid on each farm, but the proportion which will be met from public funds has yet to be decided. Britain is bound by the EEC directive, however, not to pay more than 45 per cent of the total.

The idea is to encourage diversification of rural employment opportunities, and to keep small, marginally viable farm enterprises afloat. As such it represents a switch in EEC and domestic farm policy, which for 20 years has urged small farmers to leave the land and concentrated subsidy on big farm production.

The availability of farm improvement grants will also be extended with the same end in view. The ceiling of investment for each eligible farm will be reduced from the present £135,000 to £75,000, of which up to 45 per cent will come from grants.

But farmers will in future be able to claim if only half their income comes from the land, and they will not have to set development targets to increase their income as a result of the improvements carried out, as under the present rules, it will be enough that they wish to stabilise their existing income.

Further EEC measures to help young farmers start up in business are unlikely to be implemented in Britain. The directive allows member governments to pay an extra 25 per cent on the first year of grants to farmers under the age of 40, and a cash sum of £5,000 to young farmers setting up business for the first time.

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Opec shrugs off BNOC's fate

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

The President of Opec, Dr Subroto, yesterday shrugged off the implications of the British Government's decision to abolish BNOC. "I don't think in the short term there is going to be any effect at all. In the longer term, in my view, you have one destabilising factor less."

On Monday, Sheikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia took a similar measured view. Their responses, which have been in marked contrast to earlier pronouncements from Opec urging Britain to take a more active role in propping up prices, suggests either that they have decided to bury the hatchet for fears of alarming the market or that they have finally been persuaded that the whole BNOC system, which encourages more crude to be traded than necessary is against their interests.

Dr Subroto made his com-

ments as he arrived for a meeting in Geneva of Opec's five-member ministerial executive committee, which is responsible for overseeing the cartel's new auditing mechanism.

The Committee comprises representatives from Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Nigeria. The Kuwaiti minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah was also due to attend the meeting.

The auditing system was set up by a full Opec ministerial meeting in January after it became clear that quota-busting by member states was wrecking the cartel's credibility and weakening the international market. A firm of Dutch accountants was appointed to ensure that member nations of Opec stayed within the limits agreed to under an overall ceiling, currently 16 million barrels per day.

Output during January was

exceptionally low. Earlier this week, Sheikh Yamani put it at 14.1 million bpd while the independent Petroleum Intelligence calculated it at around 14.9 million bpd. Since then, however, it has crept steadily upwards to around the 16 million bpd mark.

At the same time, there are signs that demand may be weakening as the end of winter approaches. An additional factor, depressing demand is the end of the miners' strike. The CEEB's purchases of heavy fuel oil to burn in place of coal effectively added an extra 500,000 to 600,000 bpd to demand for Opec crude.

Paradoxically, however, spot prices have been edging upwards in recent weeks, perhaps reflecting a scarcity of supplies in a market where the big multinational, having already dug deep into their stocks, are unwilling to dig any deeper.

The spring could well see a firming of the crude oil mar-

ket as it has done for the last three years. But this would only serve to disguise the underlying weakness of Opec's position. Forward prices, which show a steady decline over the next few months, recognise this.

The most serious threat to Opec is the prospect of an end to the Gulf war. This would enable at least one of the combatants, and possibly both, to boost their output and exports. Neither Iran nor Iraq has been producing its full quota, and both would need funds for reconstruction.

Algeria yesterday cut the price of its Saharan blend by \$1 to \$29.50 a barrel. The cut goes some of the way to aligning Algeria's prices with those agreed at Opec's January meeting when North African extra light crudes such as Saharan were priced at a national \$26.90. Algeria and Libya, together with Iran, refused to accept the deal. But Iran has since fallen into line.

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teils and Bass's holiday club joint venture and receive new international operation. As shares representing 15 per cent of the enlarged Horizon

[illegible]

Reeling Wales delay their team selection

RUGBY UNION

THE SHAMROCK clusters have been swept away from the Cardiff streets but the Welsh inquiry and depression continues after the Irish win.

Disappointment allied to incredulity that Wales squandered so much possession has prompted many to call for sweeping changes in the Welsh XV for Paris but the less vehement would be satisfied with two or three.

The men responsible for selection have delayed naming the team until Monday morning, after the weekend of Cup semi-finals. What positive information they will gather so late in the season is difficult to imagine.

Cardiff, beaten only once in their last 25 Cup games meet Pontypool at Newport. It should be a much closer contest than the runaway 26-6 win for Pontypool a week last Saturday. The international season has denied Cardiff opportunity of full club training sessions, and they are unhappy about the congestion of Cup and international commitments.

Against club opposition Pontypool have a record second to none: their last defeat was against Neath 18 months ago. When they won

the Cup in 1983 they defeated Cardiff in the fourth round, but Cardiff's record against the Gwent men in recent years of the Cup has been impressive.

Saturday's game will see the return to scrum half of the Cardiff captain, Terry Holmes, but perhaps more significantly Alan Phillips as Cardiff hooker, missing from the recent Cardiff rout at Pontypool, should be fit and scrumming experience and throwing in ability will stiffen Cardiff's resolve.

In the other semi-final against Bridgend and Llanelli at St Helen's, it is the re-enactment of a match played several times before. The clubs have met five times in previous semi-finals, Llanelli winning the first two and Bridgend the last three, with four of them played on the Swansea ground.

Bridgend, who have played some weeks of late welcome back a full strength team for Saturday. Two injury doubts, Michael Budd and Glen Webb, have reported fit and, with Howell Stephens back in the fold, they could surprise the fancied Scarlets.

Llanelli, when at full strength have proved a handful for most clubs, but are concerned about the lack of penetration in midfield.

This match should provide the running battle, whereas the Newport match will give the forwards a thoroughly engrossing afternoon. It is also worth noting that after Wyatt's unhappy experiences at the Arms Park all four semi-final clubs boast prolific kickers.

Peter Lewis (322 points), Gareth Davies (307), Gary Pearce (282) are among the top five point scorers in Wales, and only injury has prevented Howell Davies (174) from joining them.

The Cup line up on April 27 may yet depend on the consistency of the boot.

Las Vegas is, of course, mostly a mirage. But there are some severe practicalities here this week in the shape of big backs, line up and a few other things which may contrive to win both this event and the Tournament Players' Championship next week, they will be more than \$300,000 richer. Except, that is, Mark O'Meara, in which case he will be \$500,000 richer.

O'Meara is the only man in the field eligible for a special Panasonic prize of \$250,000 for the man who combines winning this tournament with either the Bob Hope or the Bing Crosby events. O'Meara is the latter and it is a measure of how much money there is on the US tour these days that Lanny Wadkins who won the Hope has not bothered to enter here.

But the field is a strong one, buoyed up by all that money, much of which comes from the amateurs. They pay \$2,500 each and a simple calculation shows that they contribute \$1,440,000. This is something like what it takes to promote the tournament, there being all kinds of additional costs to the prize money. For instance, the amateurs register in a carpeted, flag-strewn, temporary tree-bedecked sports hall that normally houses four tennis courts. In the centre is a gazebo where a five-piece jazz band, themselves bedecked in boaters and red-and-white striped waistcoats, play continuously.

As they do, the amateurs help themselves to a day-long buffet of either Italian or Mexican food, with as much wine, beer or spirits as they want. If they want chocolate or ice cream there are stands for that too.

They get given a goodies bag, a huge carry-all which contains, among other things, a radio, a half case of wine, a ladies' gold plated manicure set and a telephone.

Last year the victor was Denis Watson, although he founded all the norms by taking on both the tournament and the town, and winning. This year? Well, Tom Watson is due a win, as are Tom Kite, Craig Stadler and Greg Norman and that, even in a place like Vegas, is about as good as you can say in golf.

Britain to go for Olympic goal

OLYMPIC GAMES

A BRITISH bid for the Olympic Games of 1992 now looks inevitable. The money needed to set the wheels in motion is not yet on the table but the telephone calls to the Chairman of the British Olympic Association, Charles Palmer, have hardly stopped over the last few days.

When Palmer was asked whether money or time was more important, he conceded that it was in fact a question

of whether the BOA and the city could put together a viable application to time. The International Olympic Committee which will make its decision for the 1992 venue in October next year requires the names of candidate cities by May 15. The IOC is pressing the British Association to come to a reasonable judgment on the question of their best candidate.

Palmer made it clear that any bid from Britain would have to include a viable

Olympic village to accommodate between 15,000 and 18,000 people. "In my conversation with the President of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, he made it clear that without a single village, no candidate would have much chance of success."

"We are therefore looking for someone to build another Milton Keynes," he said.

The President of the BOA, Princess Anne, attended the meeting of the Association and was part of a unanimous

decision to make a bid. She was also supportive of the argument that no bid in the country at present has the sort of indoor facilities - arenas with a capacity of 10,000 people or more - which are required for Olympic competitions. "There is a real shortage in Britain of indoor facilities of Olympic standard," Palmer said.

In the last few days there have been further initiatives from Manchester, indicating that they now have money

for a feasibility study, while for the London Docklands there is a new move which would wipe away the refurbishment of the Olsen shed, which was to have been a major indoor arena. Will it stand? American money will build a structure comparable to the Moscow Peace arena which could be divided so that events such as boxing and volleyball could be held at the same time.

John Rodda

GOLF

David Davies in Las Vegas

Golf's richest jackpot

THE RICHEST, the rowdiest, the raunchiest tournament in the world of professional golf begins today in Las Vegas. It is the Panasonic Invitational, worth \$1,042,000 in total and \$171,000 to the winner.

In all, 144 professional golfers will play and 12 amateurs over five rounds on three courses in the middle of the Nevada Desert. The three host clubs have painted the brown Bermuda grass that forms their fairways green in order to add some verisimilitude to a scene that was rapidly becoming surreal.

Twenty of the top 25 US tour money winners are here, including Tom Watson, but not Nicklaus, Fuzzy Zoeller, but not Seve Ballesteros; of the Europeans, Sandy Lyle, Bernhard Langer and Ken Brown are hoping that their luck in a place which is built on denying that commodity a look-in, will change.

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STRAINING FOR EFFECT... From right: Seth Lesser at cox and Reiningger at stroke set the pace for Bill Lang, Graham Jones and Phil Hare during training for the big event on April 6. Picture by Kenneth Saunders.

Christopher Dodd meets Fran Reiningger as the Dark Blues prepare for the Boat Race

Different stroke for Oxford

ROWING

EVERY Oxford oarsman must be relieved that the crew's latest form revealed itself at the Reading Head of River Race last weekend, when they covered the ground a respectable 17 seconds faster than Leander, a crew much improved after a thorough beating by Cambridge a week earlier. Oxford's prospects for the Boat Race on April 6 now look at least near-equal to those of Cambridge.

Oxford know that Cambridge's tails are up. Before the dark blues went to Reading their stroke, Fran Reiningger, said: "They're definitely faster and sharper, and I don't want to be the stroke who loses our first race in ten years."

Reiningger has had difficulty fitting in: Oxford, his schooling in Japan and his qualifications in nuclear and electrical engineering, collected at the US Coast Guard Academy, the Florida Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania, took him to many rowing centres and into some high-level masters' crews before he came to study international relations at University College and occupy the stroke seat.

"As a stroke I expected to set the way," he told the other guys what I was trying to do," he says. "But plenty of

them here have ideas of their own, and I've had to change my own style to fit in with them. I've changed the way I row about three times so far."

Reiningger does not mind his words when discussing the other crew members. "There are several philosophers at least three people who can't get themselves organised," he says. "Every crew has one, but three is kinda hard to take."

He is pleased that the coxswain, Seth Lesser is American, because they speak the same language; but even so, he does not always hit it off with the cox. Nor does the Olympic oarsman Bill Lang, in the No. 7 seat, who is not reticent about making his views felt.

Being governed by an undergraduate president who chooses the crew and has the power of hire-and-fire over coaches is something which Reiningger, steeped in the tradition of American campuses, where professionals row everything, finds impossible to understand. His president is Lynton Richmond, who turned 22 last week and who has assembled a colourful crew to try and extend Oxford's run of wins to 10.

Richmond is at a disadvantage because he is not a Blue, but he has kept his sense of humour, listing, as Lynton Richmond, who turned 22 last week and who has assembled a colourful crew to try and extend Oxford's run of wins to 10.

Oxford's rowing revival. Richmond has picked Bruce Philip who will become the first man to change sides in the Boat Race. Surely it is risky to have a man who has lost two Boat Races and been dropped once by Cambridge?

"No," Richmond says. "I thought it very courageous of Bruce to turn up at training sessions among people who regarded him as enemy. And Philip has proved his sense of humour, listing his interests in the Boat Race programme as 'Burgess, MacLean and Philby'."

Philip and Reiningger are impressed with the Oxford coaching machine, particularly with the talents of Mike Sparveland, who guided Britain's crew to a Boat Race gold. The crew are present at Pangbourne with Steve Royle, who seems to be converting a new steam-hammer into a locomotive. "The pattern of this Boat Race," Royle says, "may well be that Cambridge will lead and Oxford will get there in the end."

Reiningger says he would rather be where he is than where Cambridge are. "If they peak too soon, they've had it. There's nothing they can do. We've got something to go for."

The crew have this week with Royle before the final fortnight with Topolski, sometimes called Toppleford by his friends. In this touch-and-go year, his crew may yet do so.

PHILLIPS... fit for Cardiff

Donald Stewart

Tukalo's struggle

Iwan Tukalo, the young Selkirk wing who appeared to have such a promising international future when he played against Ireland, is still not certain whether he will be fit enough for Scotland's short tour to North America in May.

The hamstring injury, which sent him home in a taxi from training at Murrayfield as his former teammates were setting off for the game against France in Paris nearly five weeks ago, has failed to respond to rest and treatment.

Apart from causing him to miss probably three international matches, it has forced him also to withdraw from the Irish Wolfhounds party who will be leaving next Monday to take part in the prestigious Hong Kong seven-a-side tournament.

"I think I may have tried too hard to get myself fit for the internationals," he said. "Each time I returned to training, the trouble in my leg flared up again. It has been a

bit of a nightmare. I saw the Scottish Rugby Union doctor yesterday and was advised to rest for a further three weeks."

Tukalo had been hoping to play for his club in the early seven tournaments in the Borders, but that now looks doubtful. I am keeping my fingers crossed that I will be all right for the North American trip."

It has undoubtedly been an injury-riddled season for both Scotland and the Selkirk club, each of whose five international players has been affected. John Rutherford and Iain Paxton had knee trouble in the early months, Gregor Mackenzie broke an ankle during a Scotland training session, and Gordon Hunter collected a back injury in the Calcutta Cup match.

Mackenzie has only just had the plaster removed and is hoping to get back into training quickly. If he can prove his fitness in time he must be a possible candidate for the Scottish tour.

Barrie Fairall

Patch-up match

Gloucester and Bath, who will be knocking chunks out of each other in their John Player Cup semi-final at Kingsholm on Saturday, are having problems patching up their troops in time for the West Country battle.

Tim Smith, prolific scorer and fullback in the quarter-final with Harlequins, pulled a hamstring and left the field during Gloucester's victory over Cheltenham on Thursday night. Also feeling the strain are Marcus Hannaford, scrum-half, and John Brain, lock, who have strained backs.

Mike Nicholls, Gloucester's team secretary, says: "They are all important players and we would not want to lose any of them against Bath." Bath, meantime, have problems of their own concerning the England centre Simon Halliday. Having pulled a hamstring in the last round at Sale, Halliday sits this one out and Bath bring in Alan Rees to partner John Palmer.

On a more cheerful note, Bath will have Nigel Redman at lock. To date in England one-cap wonder, Redman has been cleared to play after cracking a bone in his hand in the Sale match.

France have made two changes in the team to face Wales in their final match of the International Championship in Paris on Saturday week. Alain Llorieux replaces Francis Hagen in the last round at Sale. Hagen is injured and will be replaced by Eric Bonneau, comes in on the right wing for Laurent Pardo.

SOCCER IN BRIEF

UNION STAINROD is set to take his Sheffield Wednesday debut tonight against Nottingham Forest, a month after his 260,000 signing from QPR. Wednesday's manager Howard Wilkinson said yesterday: "He's been working hard since he came. He has lost between 9 and 12 pounds and is being rought on by the staff."

NORTHAMPTON have rejected approaches for a link with Gola League Kettering Town. Northampton will continue with their own plans, aimed at making the club more secure at the County Ground they share with Northamptonshire Cricket Club.

THREE senior internationals are in the Republic of Ireland's Under-21 squad to face England at Fratton Park on Monday. They are defender Ciaran O'Regan, and strikers John Byrne and Kevin O'Callaghan.

The only surprise is the inclusion of Bristol Rovers' Mark O'Connor, a left-sided midfielder who has never received representative recognition at any level.

ILLWALL'S match at Bourneouth on May Day has been postponed for fear of hooligan supporters rampaging through the South Coast resort over the Bank Holiday weekend. The decision, taken by Bourneouth's board yesterday, was praised by a police spokesman.

RESULTS

Table Tennis

COMMONWEALTH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Doubles, 100%): DEN: Hsing Keng beat Canada 3-0; Latham beat India 3-0; Pakistan beat Trinidad 3-0; India beat Zimbabwe 3-0.

WOMEN: Jamaica beat Zimbabwe 3-0; Hsing Keng beat India 3-0; Australia beat Nigeria 3-0; Hsing Keng beat Canada 3-0; Pakistan beat Trinidad 3-0; India beat Zimbabwe 3-0.

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FIXTURES

Soccer

EUROPEAN CUP (Quarter-finals, Second Leg): Liverpool v Juventus (3.30); Manchester United v Bayern Munich (5.00); Ajax v PSV Eindhoven (5.00); Tottenham v Real Madrid (5.00).

EUROPEAN CUP (Quarter-finals, First Leg): Liverpool v Juventus (3.30); Manchester United v Bayern Munich (5.00); Ajax v PSV Eindhoven (5.00); Tottenham v Real Madrid (5.00).

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SPORT IN BRIEF

TABLE TENNIS

The national champion, Lisa Bellinger, belied her tender years with an experienced display to steer England to revenge win over India and into the final of the women's team event in the Commonwealth Championships at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Miss Bellinger, aged 18, from Dunstable, gave a gritty performance in winning both of her singles, to help England to a 3-2 win over India.

TENNIS: Helen Sukova recovered from a 1-3 deficit in the second set to beat her doubles partner, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 7-6, 7-6 in the first round of the women's tournament at Madison Square Garden.

BOWLS: North Walsam, Norfolk, were scratched from the Prudential Championships at Hartlepool for arriving 50 minutes late for their semi-final against Hartlepool.

THE BIG EVENTS WEEK BY WEEK

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<p>6 00 am Ceefax AM. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 20 Pages from Ceefax. 10 30 Play School. 10 50 Garbar. 11 15 Pages from Ceefax. 12 30 pm News After Noon. 12 57 Regional News. 1 00 Pebble Mill at One. 1 45 King Rollo. 1 50 Brice-Brace. 2 00 International Snooker: Guinness World Cup. 3 40 Regional News. 3 50 Play School. 4 10 The Wombles. 4 15 The Puppets. 4 20 News. 4 25 Jackanory. 4 30 Uninvited Guests by Penelope Lively. 4 50 Captain Caveman. 5 0 Newsround. 5 10 Seaview. 5 35 Grange Hill. Ceefax subtitles.</p> <p>6 00 NEWS: Weather, News.</p> <p>6 35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.</p> <p>7 00 WOCAN with David Steel, MP. Barry McGuigan, Bruce Oldfield, and Studs Terkel.</p> <p>7 40 MONKEY BUSINESS. Henry Kelly puts the questions in another round of the jazzed-up wildlife quiz. Floella Benjamin, Jeremy Cherfas the resident team leaders.</p> <p>8 10 THE TWO BONNIES. More comic stuff from Barker and Corbett, plus guest chanteuse Elaine Paige, with William Lucas, guesting in the movie episode which imagines a merger between M15 and C15 - hence Tinker Tailor Smiley Doyle.</p> <p>9 00 NEWS: Weather News.</p> <p>9 25 THE BUDGET. Shadow Chancellor Roy Hattersley gives the Opposition reaction to the Government's proposals.</p> <p>9 35 Q.E.D.: The 300-Million Year War. Eating bracken can give you a nasty case of indigestion, or even stunt your growth - if you're a bug. Not many bugs know that, so they keep on nibbling. The bracken keeps on manufacturing anti-bug chemicals and providing scientific film-makers with material for yet another of those programmes on nature green in tooth and claw. Presenter of this one is biologist John Lawton, whose subject is the whole range of often bizarre defences which the plant world musters against its age-old insect enemy.</p> <p>10 5 SPORTSNIGHT. Harry Carpenter introduces a soccer and snooker double bill, including action from one of tonight's Euro-soccer matches featuring a British club looking for a semi-final place. In Bournemouth, the little coloured balls are out again, as Steve Davis leads the England 'A' team against Scotland in the first-round Guinness World Cup match.</p> <p>12 5 Weather: close.</p> <p>Wales: 5 35-6 0 pm Wales Today. 5 35-7 0 Sportello. Scotland: 7 40-8 10 pm SuperSport '85. 10 12-12 5 am Sportsweek including football action from a Scottish Northern Ireland: 5 35 pm Today's Sport. 5 40-6 0 Inside Ulster. 5 35-7 0 Grange Hill.</p>	<p>6 30-7 20 am Open University. 9 25 Headlines from Ceefax. 9 30 Start the Day. 9 47 Workshop. 10 0 You and Me. 10 15 Maths. 10 20 The English Language. 10 25 Words and Pictures. 11 17 The Music Archive. 11 25 News. 11 30 Russian Language and People. 12 50 Honourable Members. 12 55 Switch on to English. 1 21 Descubra Espana. 1 38 Let's See. 2 0 Watch. 2 18 One World. 2 40 Zig Zag - Ceefax sub-titles. 3 0 Pages from Ceefax. 3 50 International Snooker: Wales v. Australia.</p> <p>5 30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.</p> <p>5 25 ARTHUR NEGUS ENJOYS: Stanway House, Gloucestershire - Arthur and guest Hugo Morley Fletcher enjoy the porcelain collection at an elegant Cotswold home.</p> <p>6 0 RUN OF THE ARROW. Sam Fuller's quirky, tough Western, made in 1957, stars Rod Taylor as the Confederate soldier who joins up with the Sioux after the Civil War; Brian Keith as his old Yankee foe, plus Charles Bronson in Indian garb.</p> <p>7 25 OPEN SPACE: ADVOCACY: Assault on Democracy. Local government is neither as efficient nor as independent as democracy demands. Thus barrister Michael Mansfield, challenging Islington, Westminster and Bradford councils to defend their record, on behalf of an odd coalition of voters who say they feel excluded from access to the Town Hall seats of power.</p> <p>8 10 BOOKMARK. How did E. M. Forster come to write A Passage to India? Using archive film, the novel itself and Forster's letters and diaries, Ian Hamilton charts the creative process. Plus an assessment of Graham Greene's rediscovered The Tenth Man both as novel and as film that might have been, and some thoughts on why the first-ever bestseller Pamela should have merited reviving as a stage production.</p> <p>9 0 HOLLYWOOD COWBOY. First TV showing for Howard Zieff's captivating, affectionate comedy, made in 1975 and celebrating both the Western myth and the Hollywood of the Thirties. Zieff Bridges plays a starry-eyed young actor who heads West in search of inspiration and ends up as a movie extra, with worthy support from Blythe Danner, Alan Arkin, Donald Pleasence.</p> <p>10 40 THE BUDGET.</p> <p>10 50 NEWSNIGHT. 11 35 Weatherview.</p> <p>11 40 HOUSE OF LORDS. Coverage of the debate on the Alliance motion calling for repeal of Section Two of the Official Secrets Act.</p> <p>11 55 Open University. 12 45 Close.</p>	<p>6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 Headlines. 9 30 Start the Day. 9 47 Workshop. 10 0 You and Me. 10 15 Maths. 10 20 The English Language. 10 25 Words and Pictures. 11 17 The Music Archive. 11 25 News. 11 30 Russian Language and People. 12 50 Honourable Members. 12 55 Switch on to English. 1 21 Descubra Espana. 1 38 Let's See. 2 0 Watch. 2 18 One World. 2 40 Zig Zag - Ceefax sub-titles. 3 0 Pages from Ceefax. 3 50 International Snooker: Wales v. Australia.</p> <p>5 45 NEWS: weather.</p> <p>5 45 THAMES NEWS.</p> <p>6 25 HELPFUL with Viv Taylor Gee.</p> <p>6 35 CROSSROADS.</p> <p>7 0 WISH YOU WERE HERE...? Chris Kelly tries a fly-drive trip to France, and explores ancient Antebes. Down Under, Anika reaches the Australian tropics, and Judith Chalmers on the Suffolk coast contemplates Constable country. Oracle sub-titles.</p> <p>7 30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.</p> <p>8 0 THIS IS YOUR LIFE. Eamonn Andrews with another surprise biography.</p> <p>8 25 THERE COMES A TIME... Andrew Sachs as the medical phenomenon of Wally K. Dalry's curious sitcom, now the victim of another fame-seeking physician (Michael Jayston) and the subject of a cold-blooded experiment. Oracle sub-titles.</p> <p>9 0 THE LAST PLACE ON EARTH. 6 Foreigners. Conclusion. Penultimate instalment of Trevor Griffiths' Antarctic drama, with Martin Shaw as Scott, finally making it to the Pole - only to discover that the Norwegian explorers have been and gone. With Sverre Anker Ousdal as Amundsen, Pat Roach as Petty Officer Evans, first of the dejected British party to succumb to the rigours of the return journey. Oracle sub-titles.</p> <p>10 0 NEWS AT TEN; weather.</p> <p>10 30 BUDGET 85. With Shadow Chancellor Roy Hattersley.</p> <p>10 40 DEATH WISH. Michael Winner's brutal revenge thriller, made in 1974, stars Charles Bronson as the New York businessman who turns vengeful vigilante when his wife and daughter are attacked in the street. Vincent Gardenia is the cop trying to stop him.</p> <p>12 25 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Dr Roger Williamson. Closedown.</p>	<p>1 PLUS.</p> <p>THEIR LORDSHIPS' HOUSE. Live coverage of this afternoon's debate in the Upper Chamber, on Section Two of the Official Secrets Act - or to put it more plainly, the Posing Affair.</p> <p>9 COUNTDOWN. Richard Whiteley.</p> <p>THE LIVING BODY: Into the World. After last week's programme following the development of mother-to-be Sally Newell's pregnancy, this one focuses on the changes in Sally's body - and her baby's - during the birth and after.</p> <p>7 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7 50 Comment by Tory MP Jeremy Hanley. Weather.</p> <p>8 THE DRAGON HAS TWO TONGUES. 11: How Red Was My Valley? Was Lloyd George the true representative of Welsh political opinion in the early years of this century, or was Marx the real inspiration? Professor Gwyn Williams has his predictable view of the motivating force behind the new heavy-industrial Wales. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, disagreeing as ever, puts the case for liberalism.</p> <p>8 30 DIVERSE REPORTS: Dieting Makes You Guilty.</p> <p>9 VISIONS. The monthly cinema magazine includes a profile of Fellini's favourite cameraman Peppino Russo, and another of the exiled Chilean director Raul Ruiz.</p> <p>10 ANOTHER WAY. The Hungarian movie season concludes with Karolyi Mark's 1979 drama, groundbreaking in its day for its political and sexual outspokenness, about the ill-fated lesbian affair between two colleagues, one of them married, in the period of political unrest after Hungary's 1956 uprising.</p> <p>12 BOOK FOUR. Martin Amis, Margaret Forster and biographer Humphrey Carpenter join Hermione Lee to review Michael Scammell's Solzhenitsyn biography, first novel Family Myths and Legends, by Patricia Ferguson, and The Engineer of Human Souls, by Josef Skvorecky.</p> <p>12 30 DADARAMA: Cumbrae Clyde. 12 40 Close.</p> <p>SAC: 1 0 pm Countdown. 1 30 S.W.A.L.K. 2 0 Beth. Sut. Pam. Fryd. 2 20 Falabella. 2 30 Ryn. 2 40 The Lordships House. Live coverage from the House of Lords of the debate on Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. 4 15 Irish Angle. 4 45 Falabella. 4 55 Hammer. 5 35 Danger Man. 6 0 Brookside. 6 30 P.W.L. 7 0 Newydd. 7 30 Dilyn. 8 0 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 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0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. 2 30 G. 2 45 G. 2 55 G. 3 0 G. 3 15 G. 3 30 G. 3 45 G. 3 55 G. 4 0 G. 4 15 G. 4 30 G. 4 45 G. 4 55 G. 5 0 G. 5 15 G. 5 30 G. 5 45 G. 5 55 G. 6 0 G. 6 15 G. 6 30 G. 6 45 G. 6 55 G. 7 0 G. 7 15 G. 7 30 G. 7 45 G. 7 55 G. 8 0 G. 8 15 G. 8 30 G. 8 45 G. 8 55 G. 9 0 G. 9 15 G. 9 30 G. 9 45 G. 9 55 G. 10 0 G. 10 15 G. 10 30 G. 10 45 G. 10 55 G. 11 0 G. 11 15 G. 11 30 G. 11 45 G. 11 55 G. 12 0 G. 12 15 G. 12 30 G. 12 45 G. 12 55 G. 1 0 G. 1 15 G. 1 30 G. 1 45 G. 1 55 G. 2 0 G. 2 15 G. </p>			

